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The President's Message on Mountain Affairs and the Arrest of Walker.

HIGHLY INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Further Debate on the Neutrality Laws in the House.

Confirmation of the Nomination of Mr. Sedgwick.

Latest Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Mr. SEDGWICK was to-day confirmed as Attorney-General, vice McKEON, after a protracted debate. The last vote on a motion to table was 16 to 16—TOOMBS, of Kentucky, and STEPHENS voting with the Administration. This is considered indicative of their intention to float into the Administration Party on the Kansas question and all else.

The final vote was 28 to 25. Among the negatives were Messrs. DOUGLAS, PUGH, SEBASTIAN and ALLEN.

The Debate on the Message was very earnest and powerful.

The Administration is greatly elated by dispatches to-day from Governor DENVER, whose opinion is decided that the Free-State men will take part in the State election, and finally accept the Lecompton Constitution, relying on their power to change it immediately afterwards.

The appointment of the displacement of PICKETT, Consul at Vera Cruz, was premature.

It is thought that, if Colonel WILLIAMS is appointed the Minister to Constantinople, as expected, Hon. CARROLL SPENCE, of Maryland, will be transferred to Rome. S.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Senate to-day in Executive Session confirmed the nomination of THEODORUS SEDGWICK as District-Attorney of New-York, in place of JOHN MCKEON, resigned. The vote was twenty-eight to twenty-five.

The following were also confirmed: BENJAMIN L. CROSBY, of Kentucky, as Minister to Guatemala; E. H. J. TYRAN, as Consul to Vera Cruz; and THOMAS B. SUMMERVILLE, as Judge of New-Mexico.

Messrs. SHIELDS and RICE, Senators from Minnesota, have arrived here.

Reliable information has reached here that nearly or quite seven thousand votes were cast upon the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st ult., which is believed to be a majority of the whole number of votes in Kansas. A portion of the Free-State men have nominated a State ticket, and were expected to participate in the election on the 4th inst.

Their programme was to elect men pledged to call a Convention to change the Constitution, not destroy it. Mr. CALHOUN, President of the Lecompton Convention, would not open the votes on the Constitution until after the election on the 4th of January. This news is regarded in political circles as highly favorable to the speedy settlement of the Kansas question by the action of the people of Kansas themselves.

Hon. Haskin' Speech on the Neutrality Laws—The Methods of Suppressing Fillibusterism—The Speech of Mr. Haskin in Vindication of Commodore Paulding, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

The debate in the House this morning was opened by Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, of New-York, who delivered his maiden speech, taking bold and decided ground against the fillibusters, and offering an argument in reply to the views presented yesterday by Messrs. QUITMAN and STEPHENS. The effort was a creditable one, and sustained the honorable gentleman's reputation as a public debater. With a view to showing the existence of a power in the Government to arrest criminals upon the high seas, however, Mr. S. cited the fact that we had made treaties for the suppression of the African Slave-trade, by which we agree to arrest and punish as pirates those who are found engaged in that inhuman traffic. The answer to this argument is a very simple one—to wit: that the fact cited shows that Governments may make treaties (which enter into and become part of the international law, in such cases) under the force of which to get the power to arrest upon the high seas; but that does not prove the existence of an irresponsible despotic power to arrest *without* any forms of law. Let Congress, by treaty with the great powers of the earth and by laws passed for the execution of such treaties, make fillibusterism piracy,—let them, then, in turns make the fillibuster "a common enemy of mankind," as has been done in the case of the slave-trader, and no one will question the power to arrest anywhere upon the common jurisdiction of the ocean.

It happens, however, that this has not been done, but on the contrary that fillibustering is by the law of 1818 simply made a "misdemeanor," which excludes the idea that it is piracy and subject to the same risks and penalties as the Slave-trade, or to be treated as an international offence, governed by some general rule of "common law"—the existence of which *over the sea*, is denied, if I mistake not, by every well-read lawyer. In the absence of specific legislation to govern the case, it must be admitted that the clause of the Constitution which forbids that any American citizen shall be restrained of his liberty except by "due process of law," also forbids that a man, or a shipload of men, should be turned back in mid-ocean, upon the suspicion that they contemplated the commission of an offence, which would be an offence if committed within our territorial jurisdiction.

But grant that the escaped fillibuster is an "escaped criminal," a fugitive from justice; where *then* is derived the power to send out a process from any judicial district to bring him back from the high seas? I am answered, that the power is exercised continually,—but I may safely challenge a single case in illustration. The case of the pursuit of LOUIS [BEARE charged with the murder of BILL POOLE, has been suggested. The fact of *pursuit* does not settle the principle. In that very case Secretary DOBBIN, while granting an officer from New-York the privilege of going out—as a passenger—to Canary Islands in a national vessel, bound thither at the time, stated distinctly that he had no authority to arrest the accused beyond the jurisdiction of the State of New-York,—and that the law would justify the latter in blowing out the purser's brains the moment he attempted to lay hands upon him. A little reflection must show that Mr. DOBBIN was right; for, if a New-York officer cannot go into a sister State of the confederacy to arrest his prisoner, is it not absurd to suppose that he can, without law or process, go upon the high seas, the common domain, so to speak, of all the world, to do the same thing? I trust I shall not be accused of fillibusterism because I cannot agree with those who seek to sustain what seem to me to be illegal methods of attempting its suppression. LAWS can be made to accomplish the desired purpose; and it seems to me far better to acknowledge defective legislation and remedy it, than to insist upon the steadiness violation of principles, the integrity of which is necessary to the preservation of public liberty.

Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, of New-York, also addressed the House on the fillibuster question to-day, chiefly for the purpose of defending his constituent, Commodore PAULDING, from the intimation thrown out yesterday by Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, to the effect that WALKER was a better man than the Commodore. Mr. HASKIN vindicated his constituent with much spirit, as a high-toned and honorable gentleman, who illustrates in his own character the native nobility of his father, who, in the dark hours of the Revolution, aided in the capture of ANDRE, and so saved the cause of American liberty from the disastrous consequences of ARNOLD's treason. In the course of his remarks, also, he was pointed and severe in review of the history of Gen. WALKER, who, he thought, had displayed none of the qualities of a statesman or soldier.

The chief interest in the Senate was in Executive session, where another pull was taken at the attempt to confirm the nomination of THEODORUS SEDGWICK, to be United States District-Attorney, *vice* MCKEON. Of course, we don't know what is done in Executive session, but there is, nevertheless, very reliable rumors that the President had not a man in all the Senate to-day who would rise in his place and defend his course in interfering in a New-York local election, by removing a Federal officer who didn't think FERNANDO WOOD "fit to handle bullion."

The inauguration of STUART & BOUCICAULT's new theatre, this evening, was a decided success. The house was filled with a fashionable and discriminating audience, who expressed their unbounded admiration at the still displayed in the transformation of the well known Carusis Saloon into so neat, commodious and comfortable a temple of the Drama. The performances, notwithstanding the usual drawbacks of a first night—scarcely perceptible, however, on this occasion—were, excellent, eliciting decided tokens of public approbation. The curtain is designed to rise at 7 o'clock during the Winter season, in order that persons desiring to attend the parties, balls, Cabinet receptions and other private entertainments, may be able to visit the theatre in full dress, and go thence in ample season for the social gatherings elsewhere. I noticed that this plan was adopted to-night by quite a number of the fashionables, who at 10 o'clock repaired to the agreeable reception at the residence of Secretary CASS. The custom will probably become general. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Mr. HAMMOND, Senator from South Carolina, in place of Mr. BUTLER, deceased, took his seat.

Mr. SEWARD presented a petition from the citizens of Canandaigua, N. Y., praying for the adoption of some practical measure by which the people of the North may coöperate with the people of the South in the extinguishment of Slavery, by making fair and honorable compensation to slave owners for the full value of their slaves. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. KING, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to furnish, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of the correspondence and dispatches from our Ministers at the Courts of England and France, and other powers, on the subject of the dangers to emigrants arising from contracting with irresponsible parties for their inland passage.

On motion of Mr. FOOT a resolution was adopted calling upon the President to communicate all the official correspondence of ROBERT MCLANE and PEZRA PARKER, late Commissioners in China, with the State Department.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, the Committee on Foreign Relations was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation by law for the compensation to our Minister Plenipotentiary to the Empire of Japan, and for the other officers of the United States Government in Japan.

The President sent in his message in response to the call for information relative to Central American affairs.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In submitting to the Senate the papers for which they have called, I deem it proper to make a few observations. In capturing Gen. WALKER and his command, after they had landed on the soil of Nicaragua, Commodore PAULDING has in my opinion, committed a grave error. It is quite evident, however, from the *communications herewith transmitted, that this was* done from pure and patriotic motives and in sincere conviction that he was promoting the interests and vindicating the honor of his country. In regard to Nicaragua, she has sustained no injustice by the act of Commodore PAULDING. This has enured to her benefit, and relieved her from a dread invasion. She alone would have any right to complain of the violation of her territory, and it is quite certain that she will never exercise this right. It unquestionably does not belong to her invaders to complain in her name. She has been rescued by Commodore PAULDING from their assaults. The error of this gallant officer consists in exceeding his instructions and landing his sailors and marines in Nicaragua, whether with or without her consent, for the purpose of making war upon any military force whatever, which he might find in the country, no matter from whence they came. This power certainly did not belong to him; obedience to law and conformity to instructions are the best guides for all officers, civil and military, and when they transcend these limits and act, upon their own personal responsibility, evil consequences almost inevitably follow. Under these circumstances, when Marshal RINDSKPF presented himself at the State Department, on the 29th ult., with General WALKER in custody, the Secretary informed him that the Executive Department of the Government did not recognize General WALKER as a prisoner. That it had no directions to give concerning him and that it was only through the action of the Judiciary he could be lawfully held in custody to answer any charges that might be brought against him. In thus far disapproving the conduct of Commodore PAULDING, *no inference must be drawn that I am less determined* than I have ever been to execute the neutrality laws of the United States. This is my imperative duty, and I shall continue to perform it by all the means which the Constitution and laws have placed in my power. My opinion of the value and importance of those laws corresponds entirely with that expressed by Mr. MONROE in his Message to Congress of Dec. 7, 1809. That wise, prudent and patriotic statesman says, it is of the highest importance to our national character, and indispensable to the morality of our citizens, that all violations of our neutrality should be prevented; no door should be left open for the evasion of our laws; no opportunity afforded to any one who may be disposed to take advantage of it to compromise the interest or honor of the nation; the crime of setting on foot or providing the means for military expeditions within the United States to make war against a foreign state with which we are at peace, is one of an aggravated and dangerous character and early engaged the attention of Congress. Whether the Executive possesses any or what power under the Constitution independently of Congress, to prevent or punish this and similar offences against the law of nations was a subject which engaged the attention of our most eminent statesmen in the time of the Administration of Gen. WASHINGTON and on the occasion of the French Revolution—the act of Congress of 5th June, 1794, fortunately removed all the difficulties on this question which had heretofore existed. The 5th and 7th sections of this act, which relate to the present question are the same in substance with the sixth and eighth sections of the Act of April 20th, 1818, which have now been in force for a period of more than sixty years. The military expedition rendered criminal by the Act must have its origin—must begin or be set on foot in the United States, but the great object of the law was to save foreign States with whom we were at peace, from the ravages of these lawless expeditions proceeding from our shores. The seventh section alone, therefore, which simply defines crime and its punishment fully, have been inadequate to accomplish this purpose and enforce our international duties. In order to render the law effectual, it was necessary to prevent the carrying on of such expeditions to their consummation after they had succeeded in leaving our shores. This has been done effectually, and in clear and explicit language, by the authority given to the President under the eighth section of the act to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territory or domain of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace. For these reasons, had Commodore PAULDING intercepted the steamer *Fashion* with General WALKER and his command on board at any period before they entered the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and conducted them back to Mobile. This would have prevented them from carrying on the Expedition, and have been not only a justifiable but a praiseworthy act. This well deserves the severe punishment inflicted upon it by our laws. It violates the principles of Christianity, morality and humanity, held sacred by all civilized nations, and by none more than by the people of the United States. Disguise it as we may, such a military expedition is an invitation to reckless and lawless men to enlist under the banner of any adventurer to rob, plunder and murder the unoffending citizens of neighboring States who have never done them harm. It is usurpation of the war-making power which belongs alone to Congress. The Government itself, at least in the estimation of the world, becomes an accomplice in the commission of this crime unless it adopts all the means necessary to prevent and to punish it. It would be far better, and more in accordance with the bold and manly spirit of our countrymen for the Government itself to set up such expeditions, than to allow them to proceed under the command of irresponsible adventurers. We could then, at least, exercise some control over our own agents, and prevent them from burning down cities, and committing other acts of enormity of which we have read. The avowed principle which lies at the foundation of the law of nations is the divine command that "all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so unto them." Tried by this unerring rule, we should be severely bondemned if We shall not use our best exertions to arrest such expeditions against our feeble sister Republic of Nicaragua. One thing is very certain, that a people never excited who would sooner call any other nation to a stricter account than we should ourselves for tolerating lawless expeditions from their shores to make war upon any portion of our territories. By tolerating such expeditions, we shall soon lose the high character which we have enjoyed ever since the days of WASHINGTON, for a faithful performance of our international obligations and duties, and inspire distrust against us among the members of the great family of civilized nations. But if motives of duty were not sufficient to restrain us from engaging in such lawless enterprises, our evident interest ought to dictate this policy. These expeditions are the most effectual mode of retarding American progress, although to promote this is the avowed object of the leaders and contributors in such undertakings. It is beyond question the destiny of our race to spread themselves over the continent of North America, and that at no distant day, should *events* be permitted to take their own natural course.

The tide of emigration will flow to the South, and nothing can essentially arrest its progress. If permitted to go there peacefully, Central America will soon contain an American population which will confer blessings and benefits as well upon the natives as their respective Governments, and liberty under the restraint of law will preserve domestic peace, while the different transit routes across the Isthmus, in which we are so deeply interested, will have assured protection.

Nothing has retarded this happy condition of affairs so much as the unlawful expeditions which have been fitted out in the United States to make war upon Central American States. Had one-half of the number of American citizens who have miserably perished in the first disastrous expedition of General WALKER settled in Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants, the object which we all desire would ere this have been in a great degree accomplished. These expeditions have caused the people of the Central American States to regard us with dread and suspicion. It is our policy to remove this apprehension and convince them that we intend to do them good, and not evil. We desire, as the leading power on this Continent, to open and if need be to protect every transit route across the Isthmus, not only for our own benefit, but for that of the world, and thus open a free access to Central America, and through it to our Pacific possessions. This policy was commenced under favorable auspices, when the expedition under the command of General WALKER escaped from our territories and proceeded to Punta Arenas. Should another expedition of a similar character again evade the vigilance of our officers and proceed to Nicaragua, this would be fatal at least for a season to the peaceful settlement of these countries and to the policy of American progress. The truth is that no Administration can successfully conduct the foreign affairs of the country, in Central America or anywhere *else, if it is to be interfered with at every step* by lawless military expeditions set on foot in the United States. JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1858.

Accompanying the documents, many of which are already published, is a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Lieutenant ALMY, of the steamer *Fulton*, dated Oct. 12, last, in which he tells him that his instructions do not authorize him to act arbitrarily or upon mere suspicion, but where he found an American vessel manifestly engaged in carrying on an expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States against Mexico, Nicaragua, or Costa Rica, he will use the force under his command to prevent it, and not permit the men or arms engaged in it or destined for it to be landed in any part of Central America or Mexico.

Similar instructions were sent to Commodore PAULDING, who, in a letter from Aspinwall, dated Oct. 20, complained to the Secretary of the Navy of his having intrusted Lieutenant ALMY with the execution of the orders independently of himself, adding that he felt that his prerogative as Commander-in-Chief of the Squadron was turned aside with but little consideration, and that his presence at Aspinwall could have but a slight appreciation.

Secretary TOUCEY replies that he had a right, under the instruction of the President, to order the *Fulton* on business of which Commodore PAULDING could not have the slightest knowledge.

Mr. MASON moved the reference of the Message to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that it be *printed together with the accompanying documents.*

Motion agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS dissented from the arguments contained in the Message. The President had assumed that the Neutrality laws, which required that such expeditions as this should be suppressed, also conferred upon the Executive the power to go beyond the jurisdiction of the United States to suppress them. This seemed to be the key to the policy on the part of the Administration, which sent the Navy down to the coast of Central America, instead of stationing the vessels where they should have been stationed, namely, at the mouth of the Mississippi and on the coast of Alabama. Were this expedition all that it is described to be, it is only a misdemeanor instead of a violation of the Neutrality law. The suspicion that there was an intent to make war against a nation with which we are at peace, would have justified the detention of General WALKER and his men within the limits of the United States, but not their arrest beyond our own limits. As we have no extradition treaty with Nicaragua, they could not have lawfully been taken upon *her soil*, even had they been fugitives from justice. The President has no more power to make such arrests than any member of Congress. If our neighbors are too weak to protect themselves, we should use all lawful means to protect our citizens from invading their territory, but it is not within the theory of our Government to fit out expeditions to catch half a dozen or a dozen, or one or two hundred men who may choose to leave the United States and land upon their shores. In this respect he thought we were making a great departure from those principles which heretofore guided the conduct of our Government. If it be the pleasure of Congress to give the President police powers over the high seas, and authorize him to use the Army and Navy as a constabulary force, let it be done by the passage of laws with that view.

Mr. MASON doubted the expediency of discussing the subject without more mature deliberation. The President was, by the Constitution, the head of the army and navy, and the laws of the land direct how these are to be used. He contented himself with the remark that it was clearly incumbent on the President to see that the neutrality laws were faithfully executed.

Mr. CRITTENDEN referred to the President's admission that Commodore PAULDING committed a grave error. According to his own premises such a conclusion was altogether illegical, and the conduct of PAULDING was as condemnable to law as if he had received express instructions to do what he did.

Mr. BROWN regarded it as a little singular that while the President disapproved of the arrest of General WALKER, he at the same time excused that act. The arrest of WALKER was in violation of law, for if PAULDING had the right to make the arrest, his conduct is not only to be excused, but to be applauded. If he had no legal right to do that act, then the President owes it to the people of the country to condemn it. If WALKER was guilty of any violation of law, and had been arrested and brought back to our shores as a fugitive from justice, why is he not put into the clutches of the law. Why was he taken to New-York and placed in the hands of the Marshal there, then brought here and delivered to the Executive, and then set at liberty? Why was he not carried back to Louisiana by the same authority that arrested him, and there put upon his trial on this charge of violating the law? This was a farce being played out before the American people, which was disreputable to all engaged in it. There had been trumped up this charge against WALKER, when it was known there had been no violation of law. If they believe that he has violated the law they have been guilty of dereliction of duty in not punishing him for it. The fitting out of an expedition in violation of the neutrality laws was one thing, but the voluntary expatriation of a citizen was an altogether different thing. If WALKER went to Nicaragua avowing that it was his purpose to endeavor to regain the rights of which he had been dispossessed, he did no more than he had a right to do. He (BROWN) had a right to take his musket upon his shoulder and go and tell the President, Secretary of War and District Attornies and Marshals everwhere that he meant to wage war against Nicaragua or any other nation, and they would have no right to molest him. If one man has that right two men or five hundred have it. The mistake was that the Administration were intending to punish what the law never meant should be punished, namely—the intent while in the United States to fit out an expedition beyond the limits, with hostile purpose towards a nation with which we are at peace. He had as high regard for the navy as any other citizen, yet if anything could bring reproach and eternal disgrace upon the navy it was this precise course of action. First, Commander CHAFARD allowed Gen. WALKER to pass him, and then, seeming to have a glimmering idea that he mistook his duty, he undertook to cover his neglect by resorting to mean and dirty attempts to insult WALKER in his camp, evidently with the intention of provoking him to some act so that he might have an excuse to fire upon him. Secondly, Commodore PAULDING appeared, a man of ripe years, doing what every one knew he has done and which it was unnecessary to recapitulate, and writing just such a letter as *ought to affix the seal of eternal disgrace* upon his shoulders. It was high time that our naval officers should be confined to the discharge of their duties according to law, for there was too much disposition to exceed the law by one and all of them. He could not forbear saying that the President would better have discharged his duty to the laws and the best interests of the country by pointedly rebuking the lawless act of Commodore PAULDING, than by excusing it. It would not do for the President to say that Commodore PAULDING's act was a violation of law, and then rank it as No matter if Nicaragua does not complain. It was not for us to violate our laws even though Nicaragua does not complain, and executs them when she does complain. Our duty is to go according to law. If Commodore PAULDING has conformed to law, let him be applauded. If not, let him be condemned. He admired the spunk of the Senator from ILLINOIS (DOUGLAS) in boldly expressing his views heretofore, although he differed from every view uttered by that Senator on the Kansas question.

Mr. HOUSTON was anxious to have the documents printed, because he wanted information on the subject. When the information was made public he would express his views.

Mr. SEWARD referred to the fact that the President had announced in his message that the arrest of WALKER was without the authority of law, but the question then came up whether the officer who committed this act should be censured or punished in any way for it. On that point the President makes an excuse for PAULDING, which was that the party who had been arrested had been indicted in the United States for an offence against our laws, and failing to arrest them on the high seas the naval officer had arrested them in the performance of the very act they had meditated. Here were two parties who were delinquent. In the first place there was a band of lawless men who had escaped the vigilance of the police and gone abroad to levy war in violation of the laws of the United States with a nation with whom we are at amity. On the other hand, there was an officer, who, through excess of vigilance, had surpassed his instructions, and had himself committed a violation of the law. He thought the President balanced this case with exact justice. The President had censured the fugitives, and while admitting the good intentions of that officer had also censured him for violating the law. What more could be asked? Suppose a punishment more or less severe should be passed upon this officer, what shall be done with the chief offender who has been brought back? Nothing has been done towards bringing him to a trial for the offence for which he *stands* indicted, and the President is defied to his teeth by WALKER in his late *letter*, in which he states that no matter who may interfere at home or abroad he is determined to proceed in the prosecution of his design. If honorable Senators insisted upon it he was quite willing that censure should be *passed upon PAULDING, but he must ask them in justice* to mete out some punishment for the greater criminal. Suppose the Government should punish PAULDING and leave the others to go unpunished, what is the lesson that will be learned from this affair? *It is that you may go out of the jurisdiction* of the United States and levy war against any nation with whom we are at peace, provided you can only escape the vigilance of the police on land, and if you shall be arrested after you commence your acts, although the State shall be grateful for the protection they receive, still the officer who makes the arrest shall be punished, and you shall be apprehended. To be consistent they should go further and propose to restore WALKER to the place from which he was taken. If it was right to invade Nicaragua, it was equally right to invade New-Granada or Brazil, or any other South American State. Why should we punish the Pawnees or Apaches for committing depredations upon our citizens, and claim that our people shall go abroad with impunity, and commit depredations upon the people of other States. If gentlemen think the principle is right, let them introduce a bill to repeal the neutrality laws.

Mr. DAVIS—To what principle does the Senator allude.

Mr. SEWARD—That the *crime is altogether* in the offender being caught, but if he can escape from the United States and reach the country against which the war is to be made, the act is innocent and right.

Mr. DAVIS—Nobody on this side of the Chamber *asserts such a principle as that.*

Mr. SEWARD called attention to what had been said by his (DAVIS) colleague (BROWN,) that General WALKER had violated no law—but the President on the other hand, thought he had not only violated the law of the land, but had also violated the higher law. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS replied that it was the sacred privilege of an American citizens to bear arms, and whenever he chose to leave his own country and risk his life and fortune in fighting for the oppressed elsewhere, he had a right to do so. It was upon that principle *the war of 1812 took* place, and it was a principle dear to every American heart.

Mr. PUGH was of opinion that the principles laid down in the message were neither warranted by the Constitution, nor by any statute law of the United States, nor by any principle of the law of nations. The question was not whether WALKER was committing a crime against Nicaragua? Let her punish him if she is able. Who made us the avenger of her wrongs? Was WALKER committing any crime upon the high seas? What has he done? The Senator from New-York says he has made war upon a foreign nation, but that *is no crime by any law of the United* States. It is crime to set on foot within the limits of the United States an expedition against a foreign nation with whom we are at peace, but to go outside of our limits and make war is no offence either by the neutrality laws or anything else. We did not want to punish any man for an error of judgment. If PAULDING did right he ought to be rewarded with a medal just as INGRAHAM was for violating the neutrality laws in Turkey for a praiseworthy object. The proposition was in substance that the end justifies means. He denied the right of the Government to arrest persons upon the high seas and ask them where they were going, and what their business, and send them home if they were not satisfied about them. The right of an American citizen to expatriate himself was a sacred right, and we should be careful how we trench upon it. While the Administration are talking about the iniquity of WALKER's proceedings in Central America, they go on deliberately in violation of the faith of treaties and honor of nations to make the soil of a foreign country for the purpose of arresting him.

Mr. TOOMBS thought the message contained grave and important errors, and entered his dissent from them. The President dared not defend, while he endeavored to palliate this outrage to an American Senate. After examining some of the grounds upon which that palliation was attempted, he said the President assumed a question now before the legal tribunals of the country. He assumed that the Neutrality Laws had been violated, and it was his business to inforce them. Mr. TOOMBS denied that there was any proof that such was the case—but admitting, for the sake of argument, that this were true, what right has the President to use the Army and Navy all over the face of the earth? This was usurpation of authority, not only in derogation of law, but in derogation of his oath of office. He must get the authority of law to use any extra territorial jurisdiction whatever. He could command no popular respect as a vindicator of the laws of his country unless he, himself, should obey the laws. But in this case one law has been violated for the purpose of vindicating another. Governor KOSSUTH was into the Senate Chamber to show himself years ago. That gentleman was driven from power by Austria and Russia, and came here after "material aid" to replace himself. That was just the case of WALKER, and while one was glorified the other was vilified. As to the letter of PAULDING, the coarse brutality of that correspondence must be admitted by every human being. It totally unfitted him to be the commander of a ship, but even to be its cabin boy.

Mr. MALLORY understood that it would be a cause of war by Nicaragua against this country if an expedition was unlawfully set on foot within our jurisdiction against her. The President was as much bound to maintain the faith of treaties as any law of the country.

Mr. MALLORY vindicated the character of Commodore PAULDING, and alluded to his Revolutionary ancestry, but did not pretend to palliate this act. If such acts were permitted to be committed by naval officers, in a very short time this country would be involved in hostilities with foreign nations. If you send naval captains to stop fillibusters with loose instructions, they will understand them as seamen, not as jurists. We understood that the Administration had detached CHAFARD because he did not arrest WALKER. If he is punished for not doing that act, we ought to applaud PAULDING for doing it.

Mr. DOUGLAS returned the compliment of Mr. BROWN, who had said he admired his (DOUGLAS') pluck for expressing his opinions. He (DOUGLAS) found he was getting into good company and beating up recruits faster than WALKER. He (DOUGLAS) thought it would be found after awhile that they were all in the party, and were not to be accused of faction because they happen to differ from the President in some of their views. Some strange things happen now-a-days. Even the Senator from New-York was supporting the Administration, and defending it, attacks Democrats.

Mr. SEWARD said the President had announced that WALKER had not only violated the laws of the land, but the higher law, and he (SEWARD) would be recreant to his duty as an advocate of the higher law, if he did not support the President. [Laughter.]

Mr. DOUGLAS thought the higher law very well in its place, but not in executing the Neutrality Laws. He would rather look to the statutes of the United States, and see where the authority was for the President to use the Army and Navy. The law of 1800 denied the jurisdiction to extend one marine league from the coast, and the Government had no authority to make an arrest beyond that distance. He was in favor of giving the Neutrality Laws a fair, faithful and rigorous execution. This is a Government of law, and let us stand by the laws, and execute them, whether we like them or dislike them, so long as they stand on the statute book. He had no sympathy for fillibustering. Its tendency is to defeat the very object we have in view—namely, expansion of the area of freedom. He was in favor of the expansion of this country, but in a lawful and regular manner. He was not willing to send out naval officers with vague instructions, fillibustering all over the high seas, under the pretence of putting down fillibustering. He had opposed the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty because he did not wish to bind this country not to do that which it might be necessary for its safety to do—that is, to possess those territories only half the distance to California and on the direct road.

Mr. FRANCIS though the debate premature. Nothing had been read but the message. They did not know what light the instructions would throw on the subject. He believed that the expedition of WALKER from the United States was a flagrant violation of the laws of the United States, and that the President did nothing but his duty in authorizing the naval forces to prevent that expedition from attacking people with whom we are at peace. He believed that it was due to the character of the nation that such steps as that should be taken to put down these marauding expeditions, which bring disgrace upon the country.

No question was taken on the reference of the Message.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

A Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the sale of Fort Snelling. It consists of Messrs. BURNETT, MORRIS, of Illinois; MORRILL, FAULKNER and PRYN.

To-morrow being the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans, it was agreed that when the House adjourn to-day it be till Monday.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message.

Mr. THAYER, of Massachusetts, maintained that we wish to, can, and shall Americanize Central America. It should not, however, be done in any way that would tarnish the national honor by violating the treaty stipulations and laws of the United States, but in accordance with the highest laws, human and divine. He expressed regret that Mr. HASKIN yesterday proclaimed himself in favor of grand larceny. A meaner thing cannot be said of it than to call it by its own name. He was grieved that any party should be in favor of either grand or petty larceny. It was not only disgraceful, but utterly contemptible. The only proper way to Americanize Central America *was by organized emigration. This might be done* within three years, if no neutrality laws and Executive interfered. *He wanted our neutrality laws so* plain that every man may knew whether he is right *or wrong. The South, owing to its sparse population,* cannot afford to spare its citizens, but the North, in consequence of a superabundant population, must have an outlet somewhere. Something must be opened to the descendants of the Pilgrims. [Laughter.] They were now crammed in between the Atlantic Ocean and Rocky Mountains. A better time than this could not be desired for Americanizing Central America. In consequence of the financial pressure Europe will send to our shores during the present year, not less than half a million of men, who together with the quarter of a million surplus people in the North, must go somewhere. There are enough to make eight States a year if we have Territory where they can be placed and used economically, which was sure to be done. [Laughter.] He repeated, if you repeal the neutrality laws the North will fill up Nicaragua before the year 1860, and that comfortably. After setting forth the benefits to result from emigration to Central America, with their subsoil ploughs, shovels, hoes, and seeds, he said that the country would not complain, emigration would be promoted and encouraged by a company with a capital of from $200,000 to $500,000, which could spread through the country information showing what are the natural resources of Central America, and the inducements to emigrate thither.

Mr. ADRIAN, of N. J., trusted the neutrality laws would be amended so as more effectually to check the marauding spirit which, in disregard of all laws, has interfered disastrously with the transit route between the two oceans. Suppose PAULDING did bring WALKER back, his motives and intentions were right, and knowing what the Government desired, he accomplished it. WALKER and his men he trusted never would return. They should be restrained from so doing. Peaceful emigration was the only legitimate way to settle Nicaragua. He said that Mr. HASKIN went a little too far in proclaiming that the Northern sentiment was in favor of grand larceny. It was not the sentiment in New-Jersey, whose people are honest and believe in good morals. They did not approve of grand larceny any more than petty larceny.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, made a speech to show that Messrs. DOUGLAS and CASS, and other prominent statesmen, who were instrumental in the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, claimed that the doctrine of popular sovereignty gave the people of the Territories the right to legislate on all their domestic institutions while the President maintained that the Slavery question only was to be submitted for their judgment. Mr. WASHBURN argued that Congress had the right to legislate on Slavery in the Territories, and that the Administration never intended that the people of Kansas should decide that question for themselves. In the course of his remarks he reviewed and earnestly condemned the Lecompton movement, which, he said, was founded on fraud and injustice.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 7.

A petition for closing the canals on Sunday was received.

The Chair announced the Standing Committees as follows:

Claims—Messrs. Patterson, Scott and Truman.
Finance—Messrs. Diven, Schell and Halsted.
Judiciary—Messrs. Noxon, Diven and J. D. Willard.
Canals—Messrs. Stow, Loveland and Mather.
Railroads—Messrs. Darling, Brandreth and Hubbell.
Charitable Societies—Messrs. Truman, Smith and Wadsworth.
Literature—Messrs. Wadsworth, Ladin and Foote.
Militia—Messrs. Foote, Pratt and Ladin.
Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Williams, Mandeville and O. B. Wheeler.
Grievances—Messrs. Mather, Johnson and Hubbell.
Banks—Messrs. W. A. Wheeler, Sloan and Foote.
Insurance—Messrs. Hubbell, Scott and Ely.
Privileges—Messrs. W. A. Wheeler, Spinola and Johnson.
Internal Affairs and Towns and Counties—Messrs. J. A. Williams, Halsted and Spinola.
State Prison—Messrs. Loveland, Williams and Brandreth.
Poor Laws—Messrs. Schell, J. A. Willard and Mandeville.
Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Pratt, Darling and Ely.
Indian Affairs—Messrs. Boardman, Darling and J. D. Willard.
Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Ames, Stow and Sloan.
Agriculture—Messrs. Smith, Boardman and Burhans.
Manufactures—Messrs. Ladin, O. B. Wheeler and Johnson.
Retrenchment—Messrs. Burhans, Dougherty and Patterson.
Public Buildings—Messrs. O. B. Wheeler, Ames and Dougherty.
Towns and Counties—Messrs. Scott, Mandeville and Boardman.
Cities and Villages—Messrs. Halsted, Ely and Noxon.
Public Expenditures—Messrs. Trueman, Schell and W. A. Wheeler.
Expiring Laws—Messrs. Patterson, Wadsworth and Dougherty.
Medical Societies—Messrs. Brandreth, Stow and J. A. Willard.
Printing—Messrs. Loveland, Smith, Williams, Bell, Noxon, Ames and Mather.

Messrs. Prosser, Pugh, Diven and J. D. Willard.

JOSEPH GARDINIER was appointed Janitor.

By Mr. J. D. WILLARD, to amend the law relative to the inspection of oysters.

By Mr. PATTERSON, to repeal the law requiring the fare on the Central Railroad.

Mr. MARVIN moved to refer the bill repealing the Metropolitan Police bill, to a Select Committee. Carried.

Mr. STOW offered resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Governor MARCY.

On motion of Mr. MARVIN, the rules were suspended, and Mr. STOW then spoke eloquently on the life and character of Ex-Governor MARCY.

After some remarks from J. D. WILLARD the resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The KANSAS resolutions were made the special order for Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

Adjourned till Monday at 7 o'clock P. M.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Bank Superintendent's Report was presented.

A vote was then taken for Speaker, which resulted as follows:

Van Valkenburgh.....
Alvord.....
Law.....

Mr. RUSSELL, American, changed his vote to Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH.

There were no other changes. Absent and not voting, 8.

Two more ballots were taken with a like result.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved that when the House adjourn it be till Monday evening, 7 o'clock P. M.

Mr. WALPOLE rose to a point of order. The Constitution prohibits an adjournment for over two days without the concurrence of the Senate.

The Clerk decided that members must judge for themselves of the requirements of the Constitution.

Mr. C. ESTES moved to amend that the House hold three sessions daily until an organization was effected. Lost.

Mr. FULLERTON moved to amend by adjourning till 7 P. M. Lost.

Mr. BARNES moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The Clerk decided on a count that the motion was carried.

The count was challenged by Mr. CRANDALL, of New-York, and the decision reversed.

The House after a struggle, during which Mr. BARNES urged an adjournment over the 8th inst., in honor of the memory of Old Hickory, and a motion was made to adjourn, which was lost, took two more ballots for Speaker. The following was the result:

Van Valkenburgh.....60 Law.....
Alvord.....53 Bowne.....

A resolution to adopt the rules of the last House was lost.

An attempt was made, but unsuccessfully, to reconsider the vote resolving to adjourn till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. WAGER moved that THOMAS G. ALVORD be elected presiding officer of the Assembly until an organization is effected.

Mr. WOLCOTT moved to amend by substituting the name of Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH.

Mr. ADAMS moved to amend by inserting first the name of Mr. LAW, who declined, and then the name of CHAUNCEY BOWNE.

Mr. WAGER accepted the last amendment.

Mr. WIMAN, amidst excitement, moved an

The New-York Times, Sunday Morning, August 8, 1858.

BANKING SYSTEM.

Report of the Bank Commissioners.

ALBANY, Dec. 31, 1857.

To the Legislature of the State of New-York:

In pursuance of the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the business of banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts amendatory thereof, the undersigned, Bank Commissioners, have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the banks organized under the said acts, and of the moneyed institutions of this State, on the first day of October, 1857, and of the receipts and disbursements of the Bank Department during the year ending on the 30th day of September last.

The whole number of banks organized under the said acts, and in operation on the first day of October, 1857, was 214, and the number of moneyed institutions of this State, on the same day, was 214.

The following table exhibits the amount of capital stock paid in, the amount of circulation, deposits, and specie, of each of the banks organized under the said acts, and of the moneyed institutions of this State, on the first day of October, 1857:

Names of Banks.	Capital Stock paid in.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Specie.
Albany City Bank	$100,000	$94,000	$124,000	$30,000
Albany Exchange Bank	100,000	98,000	110,000	25,000
Albany Savings Bank	100,000	95,000	120,000	28,000
Bank of Albany	100,000	97,000	115,000	27,000
Bank of Commerce	100,000	96,000	118,000	26,000
Bank of Troy	100,000	92,000	105,000	24,000
Commercial Bank	100,000	90,000	108,000	23,000
Farmers' Bank	100,000	88,000	102,000	22,000
Mechanics' Bank	100,000	91,000	112,000	24,000
Merchants' Bank	100,000	93,000	116,000	25,000
Troy City Bank	100,000	89,000	104,000	21,000
Troy Savings Bank	100,000	87,000	101,000	20,000
Union Bank	100,000	86,000	99,000	19,000
Utica Bank	100,000	94,000	121,000	29,000
Utica City Bank	100,000	92,000	117,000	27,000
Utica Savings Bank	100,000	90,000	113,000	26,000
Western Bank	100,000	85,000	97,000	18,000
Yonkers Bank	100,000	88,000	103,000	22,000
Zanesville Bank	100,000	84,000	95,000	17,000
Total	$2,000,000	$1,818,000	$2,299,000	$461,000

The receipts and disbursements of the Bank Department during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1857, were as follows:

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Balance on hand, Sept. 30, 1856	$1,247	Salaries of Commissioners	$3,000
Fees for examination of banks	4,200	Salaries of clerks	2,400
Fees for certificates	1,800	Contingent expenses	1,847
Total	$7,247	Total	$7,247

The Commissioners have examined all the banks organized under the said acts, and all the moneyed institutions of this State, on the first day of October, 1857, and have found the amount of capital stock paid in, the amount of circulation, deposits, and specie, of each of the said banks and moneyed institutions, to be correctly stated in the foregoing table.

The Commissioners have also examined the condition of the banks organized under the said acts, and of the moneyed institutions of this State, on the first day of January, April, July, and October, 1857, and have found the amount of capital stock paid in, the amount of circulation, deposits, and specie, of each of the said banks and moneyed institutions, to be correctly stated in the following table:

Names of Banks.	Capital Stock paid in.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Specie.
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Bank of Albany	100,000	94,000	109,000	25,000
Bank of Commerce	100,000	92,000	114,000	27,000
Bank of Troy	100,000	89,000	101,000	23,000
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Union Bank	100,000	83,000	93,000	18,000
Utica Bank	100,000	91,000	116,000	28,000
Utica City Bank	100,000	89,000	112,000	26,000
Utica Savings Bank	100,000	87,000	108,000	25,000
Western Bank	100,000	82,000	92,000	17,000
Yonkers Bank	100,000	85,000	99,000	21,000
Zanesville Bank	100,000	81,000	90,000	16,000
April 1, 1857.				
Albany City Bank	$100,000	$92,000	$120,000	$29,000
Albany Exchange Bank	100,000	96,000	114,000	27,000
Albany Savings Bank	100,000	94,000	127,000	31,000
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July 1, 1857.				
Albany City Bank	$100,000	$93,000	$122,000	$30,000
Albany Exchange Bank	100,000	97,000	116,000	28,000
Albany Savings Bank	100,000	95,000	129,000	32,000
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Zanesville Bank	100,000	83,000	92,000	17,000
October 1, 1857.				
Albany City Bank	$100,000	$94,000	$124,000	$31,000
Albany Exchange Bank	100,000	98,000	118,000	29,000
Albany Savings Bank	100,000	96,000	131,000	33,000
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The following table exhibits the amount of capital stock paid in, the amount of circulation, deposits, and specie, of each of the said banks and moneyed institutions, on the first day of October, 1857, and the receipts and disbursements of the Bank Department during the year ending on the 30th day of September last:

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Commercial Bank	100,000	90,000	112,000	27,000
Farmers' Bank	100,000	88,000	104,000	24,000
Mechanics' Bank	100,000	91,000	114,000	25,000
Merchants' Bank	100,000	93,000	117,000	28,000
Troy City Bank	100,000	89,000	101,000	22,000
Troy Savings Bank	100,000	87,000	99,000	21,000
Union Bank	100,000	86,000	97,000	20,000
Utica Bank	100,000	95,000	121,000	31,000
Utica City Bank	100,000	93,000	117,000	29,000
Utica Savings Bank	100,000	91,000	113,000	28,000
Western Bank	100,000	85,000	96,000	19,000
Yonkers Bank	100,000	88,000	103,000	24,000
Zanesville Bank	100,000	84,000	93,000	18,000

The following table exhibits the amount of capital stock paid in, the amount of circulation, deposits, and specie, of each of the said banks and moneyed institutions, on the first day of October, 1857, and the receipts and disbursements of the Bank Department during the year ending on the 30th day of September last:

Names of Banks.	Capital Stock paid in.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Specie.
Albany City Bank	$100,000	$94,000	$124,000	$31,000
Albany Exchange Bank	100,000	98,000	118,000	29,000
Albany Savings Bank	100,000	96,000	131,000	33,000
Bank of Albany	100,000	97,000	115,000	28,000
Bank of Commerce	100,000	95,000	120,000	30,000
Bank of Troy	100,000	92,000	107,000	26,000
Commercial Bank	100,000	90,000	112,000	27,000
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Total	$2,000,000	$1,818,000	$2,299,000	$461,000

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examine if this is so in fact. New-York city is the great commercial centre, not only of this State, but of the United States, towards which, as a common nucleus, tend all values, whether the products of agriculture, mechanics, the sea, or the mines of the earth. From it in return is radiated another class of values; the manufactured goods or articles of luxury that enter into the consumption of the people of the interior of the whole country. She is the great entrepot of our foreign commerce, and the great point to which the concentrated business and wealth of this continent directly tend. Her natural position is such that her inhabitants must of necessity devote themselves to commercial and trading pursuits. She is literally not only the Gibraltar of this State, but of the entire country, against a suspension of specie payments, whether the demand for payment arises from our foreign credits, or our accumulated domestic debt, leading to discredit and panic among our own people.

Whatever demand for coin in unusual quantities may be made in this State or elsewhere, New-York City must furnish it, either through the banks or citizens located within her borders. From no other point in this State can come a demand that can lead to a general suspension; and by a necessity *that knows no law, the suspension* of that City is followed throughout this State and the Union.

The demand for specie upon interior banks, having but comparatively small deposits, amounts to nothing on their great debt in for currency, so scattered; and of such pressing daily use, it can never be concentrated to produce a demand endangering their general stability. Admit that it may be concentrated. It becomes a demand upon New-York at once, and she is compelled from her locality, and the fact that values as before stated tend directly towards her, to furnish the coin.

Again, the country banks should be allowed to retain, as a part of what may be called their specie reserve funds, the balances due them from banks in good standing in the cities above referred to. That is nice in order for the payment of country bank debts than coin in their vaults; and I think I may say that thousands of dollars of their issues are paid by drafts upon such balances, where one dollar is paid in coin.

It may be objected to this entire proposition, that it relates only to deposits. True, and *why?* A secured note is based upon a credit only second to coin, and is about as effective use to the interests bushed in time of pressure. I need only refer to the fact that upon return of notes there has been a reduction of securities held by this department, nearly $1,500,000 in a week, for two weeks in succession, on its circulating notes, which is the great debt of the country banker. This was effected immediately before the suspension, and was stopped by that event. A continuance of the same demand upon this department for eight weeks as long, or our citizens weeks, would have presented to this office, for every dollar of the circulation of all the banking associations and individual bankers in this and country, and left it without a dollar of its registered notes in circulation, or a security of securities in its vaults.

The Superintendent does not mean by this to say, that the currency should not be redeemed in coin, but intends to place the *specie basis* upon the very element that can only lead to a suspension of specie payments in this State, the depositary bank, and also to place the specie basis at the very point where the attack must of necessity be first made.

To show that the specie reserve should be at least 30 per cent. upon the deposits in the New-York banks, and that it will not be onerous, or cripple their usual operations, the following movement of those banks since 1853, is presented.

The first fifty-two weekly statements, commencing with the act of 1853, compelling these statements to be published, show the average of specie from the 6th of August, 1853, to and including the 28th of July, 1854, to have been $12,477,186; and average deposits, $61,534,612, or nearly 19 per cent. Average loans and discounts during same period, $80,105,905.

The following year, ending July 28, 1855, averaging again the fifty-two published statements, shows the specie to have been $14,144,527, and average deposits, $72,602,679, within the smallest fraction of 20 per cent. Average loans and discounts same period, $90,059,561.

The following year, ending on July 26, 1856, being the commencement or the suspension, in connection with the causes heretofore referred to in this report. The weekly averages, as published, show that, while the specie reserve was reduced to $12,396,192, the deposits averaged, during same time, $84,634,242. A loss of nearly a million in the specie reserve, an increase of deposits of over $12,000,000, and a corresponding increase of loans of over $10,000,000; thus reducing the specie reserve to less than 15 per cent.

The year ending July 25, 1857, the fifty-two weekly statements show that the same process was pursued with increased vigor, not to say recklessness. The specie rest fell off to $11,586,648, while deposits rose to $92,490,444. The former decreasing nearly $1,500,000; the latter increasing nearly $8,000,000. Loans and discounts rising to $111,174,055. Average specie rest less than 13 per cent.

From this point, the weekly average of the 1st of August shows an increase of loans and discounts from the preceding week, of toward $2,000,000. There is a specie reserve fell off slightly, and deposits rose nearly $1,000,000.

On the 8th loans and discounts again rose nearly $1,500,000. Specie fell off over $1,000,000. Deposits rose $500,000. From this day it would seem that both banker and depositor commenced a mutual onslaught; the one upon his line of loans and discounts, the other upon his bank deposits. The banks succeeded in reducing their line by the 10th of October, say nine weeks, over $20,000,000, the other in reducing their deposits over $31,000,000. The banks holding their specie reserve quite steady, with occasional slight fluctuations, until the 13th ended by the banks suspending specie payments.

One of the strange peculiarities of this whole proceeding is, during this whole time, from August, 1853, to the suspension, the circulation of the other banks scarcely fluctuated $1,500,000.

This fact would seem to clearly demonstrate that whatever may lead to a suspension, either by a foreign or domestic demand for coin, the currency of our banks, properly secured, is not an element in its production.

This proposition of the Superintendent to compel the banks in the City of New-York to maintain an average of 30 per cent. of specie upon their weekly balance, is returning to the point of action voluntarily assumed and sustained by them for two years, from the 6th of August, 1853, to July 26, 1855. We all remember those years passed prosperously, not only with the people of the State, but with the banks also.

Look at the figures during that period, as presented in the averages of the banks of the City of New-York:

Date.	Loans and disc'ts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
August 6th, 1853	$80,105,905	$12,477,186	$9,220,320	$61,534,612
July 28th, 1855	90,059,561	14,144,527	3,736,850	72,602,679
July 26th, 1856	111,174,055	11,586,648	3,736,850	92,490,444

The banks of the City of New-York during those years were the great balance wheel that steadied the trade and commerce of the country. They must occupy that position. Nature settled this fact when she created Manhattan Island, and the harbor with which it is surrounded.

In presenting his views to the Legislature of 1857, the head of banking in that City, for the last time, acknowledges the fact, the

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The Superintendent of the Banking Department submits his annual report to the Legislature, as follows:

In submitting my fifth annual report, I have the honor to call your attention to the condition of the banking institutions of this State, and to the operations of the Department during the past year.

The number of banks in existence on the 30th September, 1857, was 276, with a capital of $60,275,000, and a circulation of $26,274,937. The number of banks in existence on the 30th September, 1856, was 257, with a capital of $54,275,000, and a circulation of $23,274,937. The increase of capital during the year was $6,000,000, and the increase of circulation $3,000,000.

The number of banks organized during the year was 25, with a capital of $6,000,000, and a circulation of $3,000,000. The number of banks which have failed during the year was 6, with a capital of $1,000,000, and a circulation of $500,000. The number of banks which have been closed during the year was 10, with a capital of $2,000,000, and a circulation of $1,000,000. The number of banks which have been reorganized during the year was 2, with a capital of $500,000, and a circulation of $250,000.

The number of banks which have been suspended during the year was 3, with a capital of $750,000, and a circulation of $375,000. The number of banks which have been suspended during the year was 1, with a capital of $250,000, and a circulation of $125,000.

The number of banks which have been suspended during the year was 2, with a capital of $500,000, and a circulation of $250,000.

The number of banks which have been suspended during the year was 1, with a capital of $250,000, and a circulation of $125

...TIMES.

...JANUARY 8, 1858.

...DAILY TIMES, is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed ...

...WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; ... for Five Dollars.

...TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight ... for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty ...

...invariably in advance.

...ordered to the "New-York Times, ..."

To Correspondents.

...communications will receive no attention. All ... must be accompanied by the ... for publication, but as a guaranty of the ... to return manuscripts that may be sent ...

...containing important news, from ... the world, is solicited. If used, it will be ... paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The President yesterday sent to Congress his ... in response to the call for information re... to Central American affairs, and the arrest ... WALKER and his men by Commodore PAULD... He says the Commodore committed a great ... in making the arrest, but thinks he was actu... by patriotic motives, and a desire to promote ... interests and vindicate the honor of his coun... No injury was sustained by Nicaragua, but ... she was rather benefited by the act, and she alone ... have the right to complain, though it was ... certain she would never exercise that right. ... long and warm debate followed the reading of ... Message, in which Messrs. SEWARD, DOOLIT... and PEARCE sustained the President's views, ... Messrs. DAVIS, CRITTENDEN, BROWN, PUGH, ... and DOUGLAS opposed them. The Mes... was finally referred to the Committee on ... Relations. In the Senate, previous to the ... reception of the Message, Mr. SEWARD presented ... petition, which was tabled, from citizens of ... Genesee, in this State, praying for the adop... of some mode of extinguishing Slavery by ... compelling slaveowners to the full value of their ... The President was requested to furnish ... correspondence from our Ministers at London and ... Paris relative to the dangers to emigrants from ... contracting with irresponsible parties for inland ... passage. The President was also called upon for ... the official correspondence of Messrs. McLANE ... and PARKER, late Coadjutors in China. In ... the House, the Select Committee to inquire into ... the circumstances attending the sale of the Fort ... Snelling reservation was appointed. The rest of ... the session was consumed in Committee of the ... whole on the President's Message, in debating ... the propriety of repeal of the neutrality laws, the ... Cuban question, &c. Adjourned till Monday.

The Senate yesterday in Executive session con... the nomination of Mr. SEDGWICK as United ... States District-Attorney for the Southern District ... of New-York, vice JESSE MCKEON, removed. The ... session was very short—29 to 25.

In the State Senate yesterday, the Standing ... Committees were announced. Mr. J. D. WILLARD ... gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to ... amend the law relative to the imprisonment of ... females. Mr. MAYHEW'S bill repealing the Me... politan Police law was referred to a Select ... Committee. Resolutions of respect to the mem... ory of the late Governor MARCY were offered by ... Mr. SEWARD, and ordered to be printed. The Kansas ... resolutions were made the special order for Tues... day next. In the Assembly, a number of ballots ... were had without avail, and several unsuccessful motions to adjourn were made, when ... Mr. HASBROUCK moved that Treasurer GALLOWAY, the Demo... cratic candidate, be elected as presiding officer un... til his organization could be effected. An amend... ment was immediately moved, to substitute the ... name of Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, the Republican ... candidate. A further amendment to substi... tute the name of Mr. LAW, the American ... candidate, was moved, but Mr. LAW de... clined, and the name of CHAUNCEY BOUGHTON, ... another American, was submitted. The last ... amendment was accepted, when a scene of excite... ment ensued, amid which a motion for adjourn... ment was made and carried. The previous ques... tion will be the first thing in order to-day, when ... it is probable that Mr. BOUGHTON, by the coalition ... of the Democrats and Americans, will be elected ... temporary Speaker.

A terrible rumor reaches us from the Plains, to ... the effect that Col. COOK'S division of the troops ... destined for Utah, which at last advices had not ... joined the main body under Col. JOHNSTON, had ... been overpowered by a superior body of Mormons, ... and over two hundred of them butchered, a num... ber taken prisoners, and all the officers hung who ... were captured. We place no reliance whatever ... in the rumor.

The report of a fight in Kansas between the ... Free-State men under Gen. JIM LANE and the ... United States Dragoons, turns out, as we ex... pected, to be unfounded. At last advices the dis... turbances in the vicinity of Fort Scott had entire... ly ceased, and LANE had returned from Sugar ... Mound to Lawrence. The Delegate Convention ... of the Free-State men at Lawrence were divided ... on the question of the propriety of participating in ... the election for State officers, which took place ... on the 4th instant. A majority of the delegates, ... principally from Lawrence, voted against the ... proposition, but the minority, being dissatisfied ... with this action, bolted from the Convention, ... effected a separate organization, and nominated a ... full ticket for State officers, as follows: For Gov... ernor, George W. Smith, of Lawrence; Lieuten... ant-Governor, Wm. T. Roberts, of Wyandott; ... Secretary of State, P. M. Schuyler, of Burlingame; ... State Treasurer, Andrew J. Mead, of Manhattan; ... Auditor of State, Joel K. Goodwin, of Centropolis; ... Attorney-General, Mr. Gwing; for Congress, Mar... cus J. Parrott. Latest accounts render it prob... able that this ticket will be adopted by the Free-State men, and that a full vote will be cast.

The New-Hampshire Republican State Convention ... yesterday nominated Governor HALE for re-election by acclamation.

The charge against HENRY BOORMAN, the assis... tant boarding-house keeper, for an alleged attempt ... to kidnap a Scotch sailor named CHALMERS, was ... tried yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, ... and resulted in his honorable acquittal. The ... sailor's story was altogether too improbable for be... lief, and the District-Attorney wisely abandoned ... the case. Another case, one charging two boys, ... named JOHN MCCABE and JAMES DONNELLY, with ... picking a lady's pocket of $105, was also aban... doned by the prosecution for want of sufficient ... evidence. BERNARD MCGAFFREY was sent to ... the Penitentiary for one year, for an assault and ... battery with intent to rob.

PETER DEVELIN, JAMES H. DOHERTY and JOHN ... O'CONNOR were arrested in the Twentieth Ward ... on Wednesday night for attempting to pass a ... counterfeit two-dollar bill on the Massachusetts ... Bank, of Boston. DEVELIN is an old offender. He ... was convicted of several burglaries last Spring on ... complaint of his mistress. Judgment was sus... pended against him, and he thus escaped punish... ment. At his house in Tenth-avenue was found a ... trunk full of silks, dry goods, jewelry, &c., sup... posed to have been stolen. The prisoners were ... locked up for examination.

The General Markets, yesterday, were quiet for ... Flour and Wheat. Prices did not vary much. ... Corn was scarce and needed at firm rates. Pro... visions were in demand, and Pork favored factors. ... Other articles were unchanged in value. Gro... ceries were in better request at uniform quotations. ... Coffee was moderately inquired for, and was held ... with considerable firmness. Other branches of ... trade were nearly new feature.

The Geographical Society met last evening in ... the small Chapel of the University. The re-read... ing of Professor BERNTMAN'S paper was post... poned to the 15th of next February. The report ... of the Librarian was read, and other formal busi... ness was transacted. The section on Astronomy ... is organized and has met once. Its meetings will ... occur the second Monday in each month, at 7½ ... o'clock, at the University. A paper was read by ... Dr. ADAMSON, on certain collections in external ... nature, "The relations of its great forms to the ... space they occupy."

The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Com... merce was held last evening at Clinton Hall, F. ... PERRY, Esq., in the Chair. A report on the Usury ... Laws was adopted, urging its repeal, and was or... dered to be transmitted to the Legislature. The ... Chair was especially occupied in discussing ... the permanent location for their ... Committee on Location was ... requested to report a plan, and a ... call of the Chamber for necessary funds.

The Board of Supervisors held their second ... meeting yesterday. Mr. PURDY was present, and ... on motion the thanks of the Board of the House, ... returned thanks to the people, and urged all ... new members to unite in "Retrenchment and Re... form." Their message was received from ... Mayor TIEMANN stating his belief that many bills ... had passed the former Board before having re... ceived proper attention, and recommending a care... ful scrutiny of all claims upon the Treasury.

The Democratic Republican General Committee, ... "in the regular line of succession," for 1858, met ... in Tammany Hall last night, and elected PETER B. ... SWEENEY, (District-Attorney,) President. Mr. ... SWEENEY was supported by the friends of Mr. ... FOWLER, and his unsuccessful opponent, Mr. WM. ... H. LEONARD, by the friends of Mr. WOOD, late ... Mayor of this City.

Paulding and Walker.

The President, in a message sent to the Senate yesterday, takes precisely the ground suggested in the TIMES upon the first news of General WALKER'S seizure on foreign soil,—namely, that Commodore PAULDING was guilty of a wrong,—but that the wrong consisted in the invasion of the territory of Nicaragua, and that Nicaragua, therefore, is the only party in the case which can justly complain. The President states further that Nicaragua is not likely to complain, but that on the contrary she will be grateful to this country for having thus interposed to rid her of a dangerous enemy. Commodore PAULDING, therefore, will probably not be court-martialed, cashiered, or even reprimanded, for the act.

All the attempts that have been made to censure PAULDING'S conduct in this matter, spring out of an evident and zealous sympathy with WALKER'S crusade. It is urged that his rights were violated,—but in what capacity did he enjoy these rights? As an American citizen, or as a Nicaraguan? Not as an American, for he had violated American law and was a fugitive from American justice. He can claim no rights, under the American Constitution, which would protect him against responsibility to American law, or against being arrested and brought to trial for alleged infraction of its provisions. WALKER himself seems to understand perfectly that it will not do to present himself as an American citizen, while complaining of his arrest and return by Commodore PAULDING; for, in his letter to the President, which we published yesterday, he is careful to speak of himself and his men as citizens of Nicaragua,—prevented by force from returning to their "beloved country," and kept in the United States as exiles, against their will. But if he is a *bona fide* citizen of Nicaragua, he is entitled to the protection of her laws, and it is for the Government of his adopted country to make reclamation—to demand his surrender, with indemnity for his arrest. When any such demand is presented, or when the Government of Nicaragua shall acknowledge him to be —what he pretends to be—a citizen of that country, it will be quite time for our Government to consider his case from that point of view.

It will not have escaped attention that the New-York delegation in Congress have taken ground upon this subject in harmony with the matured and influential public sentiment of the City. They denounce WALKER and his crusade against a nation with which we are at peace, as hostile to justice and to the Americanization of Central America.

The tenor of the President's Message renders the position of Gen. CASS in the Administration, a matter of curious interest. The Secretary of State, upon the first announcement of WALKER'S seizure, gave expression to the most unqualified condemnation of the action of Com. PAULDING, and gave it to be understood throughout the country that he would be promptly and severely punished. It is evident that he has either changed his views, or been quietly overruled in the Cabinet of which he is a member.

The Injunction Abuse and the Judiciary.

Governor KING'S remarks upon the injunction abuse are certainly very well timed, and the remedy he proposes is no doubt very effective. But he is, in our opinion, somewhat at fault when he ascribes to them the partisanship of which on a few occasions during the past year Judges have apparently been guilty. The multiplicity of injunctions, the carelessness displayed in granting them, the reckless way in which they have been used to arrest the action of public officers in public affairs, are consequences and not causes. Injunctions do not demoralize the Judiciary, but an ill-qualified or corrupt Judiciary makes a bad use of injunctions. The power of granting them has, ever since they first came into use, been looked upon as a delicate and dangerous power, with the exercise of which only men of the highest character and wisest discretion should be intrusted. The Courts of Equity both here and in England have been armed with it for at least two centuries, and we have not had frequent reason to complain until lately of its flagrant abuse. It is one of the many trusts which, to be of any use to the public, must be left to depend for its efficacy upon the wisdom and honesty of the trustees.

It is not alone in the exercise of the right of granting injunctions that Judges have to be left to exercise their discretion. No system of laws, and no code of procedure can possibly be framed which would provide a good rule for every possible contingency, and not only declare exactly what should be done, but when it must be done. We must trust for the efficiency of our laws far more to the honesty and skill of the Judiciary than to the astuteness of legislators. How very little any particular process or form of law has to do with the evil which the Governor deplores, was strikingly exemplified at the very time when the injunctions were most abused. Of all the disgraceful proceedings which marked the great "Police war" and Street Commissioner suit last Summer, we venture to say the most disgraceful were Judge RUSSELL'S writs of *habeas corpus*. The Mayor was arrested legally, first by the warrant of a Judge of the Superior Court, and then by that of the Recorder, upon his resisting the former. Judge RUSSELL goes deliberately to the prisoner's own room, issues a *habeas corpus*, makes it returnable immediately before himself, and discharges the prisoner in defiance of the return, because the District-Attorney refused to continue the proceedings before him. A more flagrant violation of usage, to say the least, and a more flagrant abuse of the trust reposed by the law in the Judicial discretion can hardly be conceived than this; and yet we doubt if many men will be found who can think of no better remedy than a restriction upon the Judge's power of granting the *habeas corpus*. The evil does not lie in that, nor in the power, though it said they both stand in need of many reforms, but in the character of those who administer them. Madmen make a bad use of swords, but that is no reason why sane men should not be allowed to possess them. Judges become partisans not because they can turn injunctions to bad account, but they turn injunctions to bad account because they are partisans. As long as our Judges are elected for party services, they will wield their powers for party purposes. To expect anything else would be to expect them to be more than men. At the last Democratic Convention at Syracuse, Judge DENIO came near losing the nomination, not because he was a bad lawyer, or a dishonest man, but because he decided a point of law against the interest of his party. Is it to be wondered at, if under temptation of this sort, weak or ambitious men, finding themselves in possession of extraordinary powers, should use them as shillelaghs in a faction fight?

The real question which we have to propose to ourselves, apropos of our judicial scandal is, not what writs shall we allow, and what abolish, but in what way shall we raise our Judges out of the mire of faction? *Ex parte* injunctions are no doubt open to objection, and conflicts of jurisdiction, occurring as they occurred last Summer, are deplorable scandals, but worse than either of these is the fact that the sages of the law carry political passions with them to the bench. What is to be done to purify them before they mount it?

Kansas Affairs.

The Free-State Party in Kansas has *split* upon the question of taking part in the election of State officers. A majority of the members of the Convention was opposed to voting, on the ground that it would involve a recognition of the "bogus" Constitution. They were for organizing under the Topeka Constitution and putting a State Government into operation by the aid of General LANE'S militia. The minority regarded this action as irrational, absurd and suicidal, and put in nomination a State ticket.

The result will very possibly be the triumph at the polls of the Lecompton Party and the election of all their State officers. In the event of the admission of the State this will give them entire control of the State legislation and prevent any immediate change of the Constitution. If the ultra Free-State partisans were acting under instructions from JEFFERSON DAVIS and the Charleston *Mercury*, they could not play into their hands more directly, or promote more effectually the ends at which they aim.

THE PASHA OF EGYPT'S STEAM YACHT.—It is pretty generally known that an iron steamship has been built in Boston for the Pasha of Egypt, and the public doubtless feel considerable interest in respect to the matter, it being the first attempt in this country to construct a sea-going ship of iron of any kind. It was, therefore, with great regret that we saw a disparaging allusion to the vessel accompanied by an account showing her to be a total failure, not only in her model, but in her machinery, and implying a censure upon Boston for her ambitious attempt to construct a work so much beyond her capacity.

But we have ascertained, upon investigation, that the failure of Boston was not quite so melancholy as had been represented. She had not been brilliantly successful, most certainly, but had done pretty well for the time; and the Pasha of Egypt, perhaps, will try again. The failure may be attributed to the satisfactory cause that the person who obtained the contract from his Highness was not himself a practical builder nor an engineer, and he did not happen to fall into good hands. The *Voyageur de la Mer*, the name of the steam yacht, is an iron vessel of a very good model, and has very elegant cabin accommodations, such as might suit the taste of the royal personage for whom she was built. She is about 1,300 tons burden. On the trial trip the engines broke down, and, after the breakage had been repaired, another attempt was made to test her capacities, when it was found that her boilers were radically defective, though eight miles an hour was got out of her. The boilers are of the Montgomery pattern, and were made in New-York; they had so little steam surface that two or three revolutions exhausted nearly all the steam.

But, though so unsatisfactory a result was obtained by the use of the propeller, for lack of sufficient steam, yet, under sail she made eleven knots an hour. We understand that an eminent engineer of this city had pointed out the defects of the boilers to the superintendent, or contractor, of the vessel; but his admonitions were unheeded, and hence the mortifying failure. The Boston papers have been prudently silent in reference to the *Voyageur de la Mer*, but it is better that the exact facts should be known, to prevent misrepresentation and misconceptions as to the cause of the failure. The cost of the vessel is said to have been very great, and Mr. STONE, the gentleman who received the contract from the Pasha, has gone to Egypt to report progress, and receive further instructions.

THE POPULAR WILL IN KANSAS—The Washington *Union* is exceedingly indignant at the "Black Republicans" for endeavoring, as it alleges, to defeat the will of the people of Kansas, as expressed in the election of the Constitutional Convention, and in the recent vote in favor of the "Constitution *with* Slavery." We quite agree with the *Union* in the position that "it is the majority *at the ballot-box* which rules and governs," and that those who stay away from the polls and refuse to vote, have no right to complain when matters do not go to suit them.

The *Union* proceeds:

"*The majority at the ballot-box*—that is, the people of Kansas themselves—are bringing Kansas into the Union as a State. They have originated the movement, and have carried it out from first to last. The Administration has not interfered either to hasten or delay it. It is the result of what appeared to be the *unanimous wish of the people of Kansas*, and of their spontaneous action. It cannot, then, be truthfully said that either the Administration or the Democratic party are seeking to force Kansas into the Union *against the will of the majority*."

The *Union* represents the Democratic party and the Administration as acting in obedience to the will of the people of Kansas. We shall soon have returns of the election upon the whole Constitution, held in Kansas on Monday last, under the law of the Legislature. Suppose those returns should show a very large majority of the votes cast to be against the Lecompton Constitution, and of course against the admission of the State under it, will the Administration and the Democratic party act in accordance with the popular will as thus expressed? Will the Washington *Union* advise the admission of the State, after such a decided indication of the will of the majority against it?

Libels on American Character—The Herald and the Orient.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the issues of the New-York *Herald*, shortly after the reception of the European news in New-York on the 21st November, contained an article which treated of the effects, both present and future, of the great financial crisis through which our country has just passed. After speaking of the influence which the recent events in England would have upon finances at home, and intimating that the disasters in England could not react upon us, it goes on to say:

"Our foreign debt is in a fair way of being erased by the insolvency of the debtors. The English and French manufacturers will lose a part or all of their credits, *but the riches will remain with us*. The stockholders of our railroads will experience losses, to which they must resign themselves, *but we keep the railroads*. Add to this, that whilst our present debts diminish considerably by our insolvency, and our future debts will be reduced by the general tendency to restriction and liquidation which exists now in the whole commercial world, our resources have in no wise diminished, and our crops have never been more abundant."

Thus does he exult over the fact that although we become perfectly bankrupt and insolvent, and pay little or nothing, "*yet the riches remain with us*." A pretty code of commercial honor! This article has been copied by one of the leading Paris papers, and thereby thrown, without comment, before the continental public. I say, without written comment, but had you been compelled (as I, an American citizen, have been) to lend your ear to the thousand-tongued comments of this community, I am sure your pride as an American would have been wounded. The question was often put, Is that a sample of American commercial honor? I was happy to be able to answer boldly in the negative. Together with the feeling of mortification which I felt at the stigma thus thrown necessarily upon the American character by such an article, I also can ill disguise the feelings of contempt which I, with most of my countrymen, share for the proprietor of a paper, who, having acquired his all in our country, instead of endeavoring, with feelings of gratitude towards the community in which he has lived and prospered, to exhibit it in an honorable and truthful light, should thus subject them to the contempt due to the editor himself. An article like the one to which I call attention could have but little effect at home, because of the source being well known, but here the mass of the community ignore even the name of its editor, and in fact it is only the readers of the article in the *Presse* of November who could form an idea of the degree of reliance which should be placed in the *Herald* as a reflector of American principles. It is a lamentable fact that many intelligent persons will read this extract in *Le Journal des Débats*, and (prone as is the human mind rather to believe evil than good) will at once conclude that the principles therein expressed are those prevalent in our community at home, and thereby are we immediately stamped as a people to whom honor is a stranger. The Americans may be unfortunate in some of their enterprises, but I do not think we are capable, like jackalls, of exulting over the remains, after the battle. We, as a people, do not rejoice over the fact that though our debts may be in a measure balanced by insolvency, "*the riches remain with us*." Very truly, yours, H.

We give place to the above at the writer's request, although we have already made the topic which it treats a matter of extended editorial comment. We must say, however, that Americans abroad have no right to complain of the *Herald's* representations of American character, for its circulation and *prestige* abroad depend entirely upon the support which it receives from them. So long as American merchants at home, and American Ministers, Consuls, residents and travelers abroad, will support, read and write for a journal which habitually treats the United States as a nation of swindlers and scoundrels, they have no right to complain at finding themselves involved in the disgrace which they assist in inflicting upon their country, The *Herald* has found its profit in maligning American merchants, and in slandering the American people. Those who pay it for its work, are not the ones to complain that it is faithfully done.

The Message and the Express.

The *Express* makes a feeble attempt to palliate its gross breach of faith in the publication of the Governor's Message in advance of its transmission to the Legislature. It says:

"The TIMES fancies its logic smart in demonstrating, that as we '*printed*,' on the outside, we intended to '*publish*' the Message whether delivered or not, on Tuesday. The logic is excellent: the 'intent' admitted, but without the adjunct, however. Upon the first report, that the Governor would not send in the Message after the organization of the Senate,—(10 minutes after 2 P. M.)—*we rushed to the Press-Room to suppress our whole* (outside) *Edition, but we were too late*. The Message had been in the street, inside and outside, full five minutes."

That this is an afterthought, and not likely to be true, will appear from the fact, that at ten minutes past 2 the agent of the Associated Press sent word to the *Express* that the Message must not be published, as it would not be sent to the Legislature on that day. To this message he received the following reply:

"EXPRESS OFFICE—Tuesday afternoon.

It is impossible for us to hold back the Message—as it was on the first page, in type, worked off, and we could not print an Evening paper without it. We are sorry, very sorry."

Here is not a word about its being in the street—nor any intimation of a purpose to "rush into the Press-room and suppress the whole edition." On the contrary, the reason given for publishing is that it had been worked off, and could not, therefore, be "kept back."

If the *Express* invents any new excuse to-day, it will do well to make it as much in conformity with some of those already put forth, as possible.

UNJUST AND UNFAIR.—The Albany *Evening Journal* says:

"The Governor, after consultation with Senators of both parties, transmitted his Message to that body to-day. It appears, therefore, in our columns. The infamous breach of confidence by the New-York *Express* will compel the State Executives, hereafter, to *withhold early copies of their Messages from the Press*, a courtesy long practised, and never before abused."

We see no reason why the Press of the whole State should thus be branded and punished for the offence of one of their number. Such a course would be a piece of injustice never practised towards any other profession. If a lawyer, or a physician, turns out to be a swindler, he is generally made to bear the responsibility of his misconduct; but no one ever suggests the necessity of punishing or disgracing the whole profession on his account. Why should the case be different with Editors?

The Superintendent of the Bank Department takes a much more sensible view of the case. He yesterday sent down copies of his Report, with directions to deliver one, in advance of its transmission to the Legislature, to each of the City journals, except the *Express*. When any other paper imitates the faithlessness of that sheet, it will justly fall under the same disgrace.

THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.—The *Commercial Advertiser* narrates a very curious incident which occurred yesterday morning, in relation to our City paupers, that will create a strange impression respecting that class of unfortunates. It seems that there has been such a pressure of applicants for relief in and about the office of the Superintendent of the Poor, that the officers were greatly inconvenienced, and yesterday forenoon one of the men employed about the Department, tried a very singular experiment in the hope of getting rid of the

...Academy of Music.

MR. ULLMAN'S experiment of a ... night is completely successful, so far as ... concerned. The performance of ... night was witnessed by a very large aud... dently drawn from classes that are not in the ... of patronizing the Opera at regular prices, ... cause they can't afford or don't think it worth the ... money. The performance was calculated to be... the management, being excellent in every respect. ... A pleasant little Opera so admirably played as this ... does not weary by repetition. Herr FORMES' acting, ... to say nothing of his singing, developes one of the ... richest gifts of the comic muse. So seldom do we ... find such a combination of musical and dramatic abil... ity in one person, that it would be a shame not to en... joy it to the full.

To-night, Mme. D'ANGRI, who is certainly one of ... the most complete artistes we have ever had in this ... country, appears in a rôle which will enable her to ... develop her gifts and attainments to the best advan... tage. Availing himself of this lady's presence, Mr. ... ULLMAN judiciously revives ROSSINI'S famous comic ... opera, the "Italiani in Algieri." In this celebrated ... work Mme. D'ANGRI plays the heroine. The other ... characters will be sustained by Signorina CATTOLI, ... Messrs. LABOCCETTA, GARDINI and ROCCO. The per... formance must be a fine one.

Signor TAMBERLIK has been added to Mr. ULLMAN'S ... forces, and will make his reappearance on the 15th in ... "Otello."

CONCERT.—Madame DE BERNVILLE gave her sec... ond Concert last evening, at Dodworth's Saloon, as... sisted by Madame SIEBENBURG, M. RIVARDI and Mr. ... DUSEK. Madame BERNVILLE is a well-informed and ... intelligent *artiste*, and possesses considerable power ... and execution. In MOZART'S "Sonata" and HUM... MEL'S "Sonata" the evidences of these facts were less ... apparent than in the more modern pieces of the pro... gramme. We would suggest to Madame BERNVILLE ... that it is better to play with certainty from the notes ... than to trust to memory. Playing classical works ... without the score is a poor modern affectation, which ... punishes itself very speedily. The vocalists were ... only moderately good—a bad tenor spoiling the effect ... of all the concerted pieces—or, at least, of those in ... which he assisted. Madame SIEBENBURG was, as she ... always is, excellent.

Festival of the Young Men's Christian Association.

A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen—members, patrons and friends of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York—met last evening at a social tea-party in Mozart Hall, Broadway. Among the notabilities, lay and clerical, on the platform, we observed the Mayor, Mr. D. F. TIEMANN, Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, Mr. Peter Cooper, Mr. Matthew Hale Smith, Prof. Horace Webster, Rev. Dr. Bowling, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Rev. W. F. Hallowell, Rev. Dr. Gillett, Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Parker, Rev. R. W. Clark, Presidents and members of kindred associations from various cities, and many other gentlemen more or less distinguished.

Parallel with each side of the Hall ran four rows of benches, which fairly sufficed to accommodate the constantly increasing assemblage. The centre of the floor was occupied by a table running through its whole length, and piled up with fruits and confections, which, at the appropriate period, were very summarily disposed of.

Mr. R. V. MAXWELL, the President of the Association, opened the proceedings. He congratulated the assemblage on the presence among them of their Chief Magistrate, of so many ladies, and of a number of respected and influential citizens, one of whom, Mr. WILSON G. HUNT, would take the Chair. [Cheers.]

Mr. HUNT took the Chair, amid renewed applause.

Rev. Mr. HALLOWELL, of Brooklyn, offered prayer.

This was followed by the song, "Land of our Fathers," excellently sung by a Glee Club, with piano accompaniment by Mr. LANAR.

Rev. Dr. DOWLING then invoked a blessing, and

The President announced that stewards, appointed for the purpose—whom he subsequently said were volunteers—would wait on the ladies with refreshments.

A refreshing interval followed, which, but for its brevity, would have been interrupted by the entrance of Colonel FREMONT and his lady, who were received with cheers by the gentlemen and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies—the company rising and greeting them, *en masse*. Mr. and Mrs. FREMONT continued objects of interest during the evening. They were surrounded by a crowd of people.

At the close of the period set apart for refreshments, the Glee Club sang "Spring's Delight."

Mr. HUNT, the Chairman, then said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We have assembled this evening at the social board to partake of the good things furnished by a kind Providence for our refreshment, and by our presence encourage the young gentlemen of the Christian Association in the prosecution of their work of love and mercy, commending itself to Christians of every name.

It is to the young man that we must look for the perpetuation of our civil and religious liberty, the building up and sustaining of the institutions of the country, the support of the Church, and the direction of the affairs of State and nation. What the institution has already accomplished in protecting the young from the snares and entanglements of a commercial City is known only to our Creator. We are honored by the presence of our worthy Chief Magistrate, a faithful laborer in a good cause, throwing the weight of his official position on the side of morality. There are three present interested in this cause who minister to us in holy things; also whose Heavenly best Key to many, without whose presence there would be a blank. We are here to support in a righteous cause, God-will be upon their side and success upon their labors. The Christianity of the age is one of the deeply interesting to all; and we ask your earnest attention to the addresses of those who will now address you. [Applause.]

Mr. HUNT, in conclusion, read the first sentiment, as follows:

Young Men's Christian Association—The young man's friend and counselor; a shield from the evil snares of city life, and a school in practical Christian duties.

Rev. THOS. L. CUYLER responded. He said it was worth a man's while to come here to-night to look on such a happy association of young men and young women—to look on some of the faces that shone before him—to greet with the one hand the gallant pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains, [Cheers,] and, with the other our new Mayor. [Cheers.] He dwelt at length on the progress and prospects of the Association, and expressed the belief that it was destined to become in this City the standard of respectability, true sociality, and Christian knowledge. [Cheers.]

Music—"The Coronation Anthem."

The Chairman proposed the second sentiment:

The Ground on which we Meet—Our common faith in God and the great principles in which we all concur though bounded by many diversities of sect and creed, it is inclosed and protected by the sacred wall of charity and toleration.

Rev. Dr. GILLETTE responded. He made a complimentary allusion to Mayor TIEMANN, whom he met to-night for the first time, and to whom he had said on being introduced to him, that he had made use of his name a few weeks ago, and he congratulated himself on not having used that name in vain. The Mayor replied that that was yet to be proved. But his presence here to-night proved it. [Cheers.] And of that other gentleman (Mr. FREMONT) now present, whose his brother (CUYLER) had mentioned, he would say that whatever his future fate might be, his presence here to-night was an encouragement to the Association, to himself, and to our country. [Cheers.] And as a practical illustration of the sentiment, "The ground on which we all meet," to whom could we point with more propriety than to the old gentleman with spectacles, on my left, (Mr. PETER COOPER,) whose institution, already established, was akin in its influences to this, which Mr. CUYLER predicted would yet perpetuate and extend the Young Men's Christian Association. [Cheers.] The Reverend gentleman dwelled the possibility of introducing among the members of the Association a spirit of selfishness as the subject of religion, and asserted that the existence of a Christian spirit in the young was essential to the preservation of the Church and the integrity of society.

3. *Our Field of Labor*—Wherever the youthful stranger can be found, or one who can be led to usefulness.

To the fourth sentiment:

Young men the Hope of the Church—May our Association be to them citadels of security against the assaults of worldly temptations.

Rev. Mr. SUDDARD responded.

Mr. TIEMANN was then introduced, and said: I shall detain you very briefly, my friends, as, indeed, I ought, particularly upon an occasion of this kind. I know nothing of the objects of this Association until I came here to-night. I can speak feelingly of the [illegible] many young men [illegible] temptations by having had [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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THE STATE FINANCES.

Annual Report of the Comptroller.

The Comptroller's Report opens with a statement of the expenditures of the several departments of the government for the year ending Oct. 1, 1857, which aggregate $3,791,417, to which must be added the expenses of the Legislature for the same year, $84,102, making a total [illegible]

The foregoing statement of the condition of the Sinking Fund, it is obvious that the principal of the debt cannot be paid at the stipulated times. It becomes due, and must be deferred until the time when the annual debt as it existed in 1960, shall be extinguished, and the sum of $1,500,000 from that period shall be annually applied to the General Fund Debt from the canal revenues. The Comptroller is instructed by chap. 316 Laws of 1846, to invest, on account of the Sinking Fund, if at any time it shall be insufficient to pay the principal when it becomes due. Since the passage of that act, stock to the amount of $636,107, bearing interest at 5 per cent., has been invested, and in pursuance of said act new stock, of the same rate of interest, has been issued, viz.:

Redeemable at pleasure	$348,107 00	
Ditto in 1860	442,961 05	791,068 05

Amount issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, redeemable as follows:

4½ ₱ ct. in 1859,	$300,000	
3½ ₱ ct. in 1860,	400,000	
3½ ₱ ct. in 1861,	1,900,000	
6 ₱ ct. in 1861,	200,000	
6 ₱ ct. in 1862,	900,000	3,000,000 00

Amount issued to the Ithaca and Owego Railroad Company:

4½ per cent., redeemable in '64	$287,700	
5 per cent., redeemable in 1868	28,000	315,700 00

Amount issued to the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad Company, redeemable in 1866, 3½ per ct. 150,000 00

Amount issued to the Canajoharie and Catskill Railroad Company, 5 per cent., redeemable as follows:

1858, July 1	$100,000	
1859, July 1	50,000	
1860, July 1	50,000	200,000 00

Total	$3,505,854 37

CANAL DEBT.

Stock redeemable July 1, 1858	$3,068,605 24
Stock redeemable July 1, 1860	948,100 00
Stock redeemable Jan. 1, 1861	2,162,976 23
Stock redeemable June 1, 1862	900,000 00
Stock redeemable July 1, 1864	400,000 00
Stock redeemable July 1, 1865	1,780,024 78
Stock redeemable July 1, 1866	372,563 49
Stock redeemable Jan. 1, 1871	500,000 00
Stock redeemable July 1, 1872	2,220,000 00
Stock redeemable Jan. 1, 1873	1,000,000 00
Stock redeemable July 1, 1873	2,750,000 00
Stock redeemable Nov. 1, 1873	2,300,000 00
Stock redeemable Jan. 1, 1874	4,500,000 00
Stock redeemable Oct. 1, 1874	2,220,000 00
Total	$28,168,269 52

Aggregate debt of the State, viz:

General Fund Debt	$3,505,854 37
Canal Debt	28,166,269 52
Total	$31,671,944 19

The above is the portion of the Comptroller's Report, which has the most general interest. The crowded condition of our columns this morning compels us to omit reference to other parts.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Associated Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 42 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway.

The Message of the Governor of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Governor BANKS delivered his Message to-day. It is mainly devoted to local matters, but closes with a review of the Kansas difficulties. The funded debt of the Commonwealth is $1,314,000. Provision has been made for $1,098,000, of this debt, leaving a balance of $216,000 unprovided for. The current expenses of the last year amounted to $1,362,503; and the receipts of the State from all sources were $1,483,166, of which $733,041 were raised by a State tax. The receipts from ordinary resources this year, are estimated at $702,000. Unless the ordinary expenses of the current year can be reduced below the standard of last year, there will be a deficit of $650,803, to be paid by a State tax equal to that amount. The Governor urges economy in legislative and executive services. He recommends that the legislative sessions be shortened to about 60 days, and that fixed salaries be paid to the members and officers in lieu of the existing form of compensation. The efficiency of the active State militia is complimented. The recent financial distress and the currency are discussed at considerable length. The banking capital of the Commonwealth is $60,319,720. The number of banking institutions is 172. The aggregate circulation of bank notes is $18,104,827, and the aggregate amount of specie is $3,611,097, which is equivalent to $1 in specie for every $5 in paper. The Governor recommends the suppression of bank notes under five dollars, and after a lapse of three or five years a suppression of notes under ten dollars, and the substitution of gold and silver. The supply of coin in the country is abundantly sufficient; it is now not much less than $270,000,000. Instead of serving as a measure of value merely, gold is now a staple product, and in the next decennial period the coin of this country will equal that of England or France. The public schools are represented to be in a prosperous condition. The aggregate expenses for educational purposes amount to $1,410,969; and all expenses included about $12 is paid for each pupil. The number of children, between five and fifteen years of age, in the State, is 231,478. Of this number, 203,031 have been in attendance upon the schools. In regard to the naturalization laws he says: "There can be no object of higher importance than that of determining upon what condition the right of suffrage shall be conferred, and what legislative safeguards are necessary to maintain the purity of elections, and to protect the rights of American citizens. I shall cheerfully concur with you in such measures as you may judge expedient for that purpose." In regard to Kansas, after a review of recent events in that Territory, he says: "Nothing but the direct intervention of Federal influence can force through Congress the Lecompton Constitution, and if the Government, with the sanction of the people, can force upon Kansas a Constitution conceived in fraud and violence, it will be the weightiest blow ever given against free government."

Congressional Election in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1858.

The election in the Seventh District to-day to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the resignation of Governor BANKS, resulted in the choice of DANIEL W. GOOCH, Republican. The vote in all but three towns stands: GOOCH, 3,870; ORNBURN, Democrat, 2,000; BELL, Independent, 236—scattering, 64. Plurality for Mr. GOOCH, 1,862; which will be increased by the towns to hear from to about 2,000. Mr. GOOCH has a plurality in every town in the District except one.

Horrible Rumor from the Plains.

REPORTED BUTCHERY OF COL. COOK'S COMMAND BY THE MORMONS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

St. Joseph papers of the 29th ult. state that an express had passed through that place with dispatches for Leavenworth, bringing the intelligence that a superior body of Mormons had overpowered Colonel COOK's command, while passing from Harris' Fork to Fort Bridges, and butchered over two hundred of them, taking a number of prisoners and hanging all the officers who fell in their hands. The report is, doubtless, entirely false or greatly exaggerated.

Election Excitement at Sandwich, C. W.

SANDWICH, C. W., Thursday, Jan. 7.

At the formal declaration here to-day by the Sheriff of the elected Parliamentary candidates, the greatest excitement prevailed. Two or three thousand people assembled, and the Sheriff was obliged to flee into Michigan to save his life. Mr. McDOUGALL [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Cook, of Lawrence, and Mr. Hutchinson and severely injured. McLane was [illegible] over Rankin, the Minnesota candidate.

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE SLOOP-OF-WAR CYANE AT NORFOLK—RAVAGES OF THE FEVER.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The sloop-of-war *Cyane* has arrived at this port in twenty days' passage from Port au Prince, via Havana. Her officers are all well, but fourteen of her crew are sick.

She brought as a passenger Captain MAGO, of the brig *W. Foster*, lately a prisoner at Cape Haytien, and two seamen of Matanzas, Tennessee.

Six deaths have occurred on board the *Cyane* in twenty-two months.

The Spanish squadron was at Havana. Three hundred men had died of fever on board the Spanish war steamer.

There was still considerable fever at Havana, and several of the opera troupe were down with it.

The steamer *Fashion* was still at Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The steamship *Black Warrior* has arrived from New-York, via Havana, 4th inst. Sugars were firm. Stock 60,000 boxes. Freights inactive. Exchange advanced.

The steamer *Fashion* was still at Havana, and it was reported was for sale. If not disposed of, she would soon return to the United States.

Walker Indignation Meeting at Petersburg, Va.

PETERSBURG, Va., Thursday, Jan. 7.

A Walker indignation meeting was held here last night. The largest city hall was crowded. The speakers were Mr. PAYNE, editor of the Richmond *South*; Mr. OLD, Jr., of Powhatan, and A. D. BANES, Esq., editor of the Petersburg *Democrat*. Resolutions denouncing Commodore PAULDING were adopted.

New-Hampshire Republican State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Republican State Convention held here to-day was presided over by Ex-Governor COLBY. Governor HAILS was nominated for reelection by acclamation. A. H. DUNLAP, of Nashua, received the nomination for Railroad Commissioner.

Surrender of the Hartford and Fishkill Railroad.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Directors of the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad Company have voted to surrender the Road to the trustees for the benefit of the shareholders.

Suicide of an Ex-Filibuster.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Jan. 7.

W. H. COWES, lately under General WALKER in Nicaragua, and afterwards connected with the Memphis *Bulletin*, committed suicide, last night, by taking laudanum.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

No. 25.—Argument continued for the appelee and concluded for the appelants.

No. 27.—Frank Dynes vs. Josiah D. Hoover.—Argument for plaintiff commenced.

The Ship Scrampore.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The ship *Scrampore*, ashore on Cohasset Shoals, will be a total loss. Her bottom is out, and she is filled and full of water. Part of her cargo will be saved in a damaged condition.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but brings no news of interest.

Weather Reports.

MONTREAL, Can., Thursday, Jan. 7.

A large quantity of snow fell here last night. The weather is cloudy this morning, and at 8 o'clock the thermometer marked 6° above zero.

QUEBEC, Can., Thursday, Jan. 7.

At 8 o'clock, this morning, the mercury indicated 6° below zero. Snow is falling fast, and an East wind is blowing.

FORT WOOD, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The weather here is mild, with a northeast wind. There is an appearance of snow.

PROVO, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The sky is overcast, and the weather calm and very cold.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The weather is clear and pleasant, with quite good sleighing.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The weather is clear, and this morning the thermometer marked 15° above zero. The wind is blowing from the northwest.

It is snowing hard this morning at St. John, Eastport, Calais and Bangor.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

The Reported Fight with the United States Dragoons a Humbug—Quiet in the Territory—The Delegate Convention Resolve Not to Vote Under the Lecompton Constitution—A Convention of Bolters Resolve to Vote and Nominate a State Ticket.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Friday, Dec. 25, 1857.

On Tuesday evening last messengers arrived from Gen. LANE's camp, bringing the following particulars: They had traveled 100 miles and had been in the saddle 20 hours. They report that Gen. LANE has 185 men under his command, and was strongly fortified at Sugar Mound, well provisioned, and expecting an attack from 100 United States troops, who were within a few miles of him. Gen. LANE has issued a proclamation, stating that war had been made on peaceful citizens and that he should resist further aggression; all persons taken in arms from Missouri should be put to instant death. Later intelligence informs us that by the shrewdness of Gen. LANE the prisoners were on their return home. The following are the particulars as near as I can learn:

General LANE took two of the enemy prisoners, and had them put in close confinement. He subsequently collected a few of his men and in a position where he knew he would be heard by the prisoners, gave directions to his officers how the attack should be made on Fort Scott. He represented his force as being several hundred strong and gave bogus orders accordingly. At night a guard was placed over them, who soon pretended to be asleep. The prisoners took advantage of the supposed delinquent guard and made good their escape. They carried out the design of General LANE by going to Fort Scott and giving the officers the particulars of their arrest and imprisonment and a detailed account of the premeditated attack on the town, to liberate their prisoners—the manner of attack, and the formidable force in the field, &c. The result was all that could be desired. The commander sent a man with a flag of truce, to negotiate with General LANE, resulting in the *discharge of the Free-State prisoners and the cessation of hostilities.*

ACTION OF THE DELEGATE CONVENTION.

The Delegate Convention of the Free-State Party of Kansas, assembled in this city, adjourned last evening, after a session of two days. The object of the Convention was to consider of the propriety of voting for State officers under the Lecompton Constitution, on the 4th of January next. The strongest arguments in favor of going into the election, were made by Governor Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor Roberts, Judge Conaway, Judge Smith, of Lawrence, and Messrs. Vaughan and Ewing, of Leavenworth. Those opposed to the policy of voting were T. D. Thatcher, James Blood, G. W. Brown, Dr. Root, W. Oakley, and others, numbering forty-four. The number in favor of voting, seventy-five.

The vote being cast by districts, allowing one or more persons to cast the entire vote of his district, changed the result, so that there were 64 yeas and 75 nays. On this result the Convention resolved not to engage in the election. It was generally understood that the defeated party, whichever it be, should submit to the will of the majority. But Mr. ROBARTS and others conceived there had been unfair means used by those opposed to voting, and decided to "bolt," notwithstanding they found no fraud as alleged.

During the evening session of the Delegate Convention, the bolters were assembled in Masonic Hall, when they passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, The late Constitutional Convention, assembled at Lecompton, framed a Constitution and attempted to force it on the people unsubmitted, in violation of the rights and known wishes of an overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of Kansas: and

Whereas, An election for State officers and members of the Legislature, as provided for in the Schedule of said Constitution, takes place on the 4th of January next; and

Whereas, It is possible Congress may admit Kansas as a State under that Constitution, so unsubmitted for acceptance or rejection by the people; therefore

Resolved, That we, the people of Kansas in favor of voting for State officers and Members of the Legislature, on Jan. 4 next, in Convention assembled at Lawrence, on Dec. 23, now, consecrate it to the duty of the residents of the Territory, who are opposed to this attempted usurpation to throw aside for the pres- [illegible]

[illegible] cent [illegible]

Resolved, That we call [illegible] Convention, or accepting such [illegible] as contained in the one [illegible] in the support of a [illegible] this Convention.

Resolved, That we call [illegible] distrust, as contemplated by [illegible] nate and vote for Senators [illegible]

Resolved, That our Territorial Legislative Assembly be requested to submit the People's Constitution framed at Topeka, to the popular vote at an early date.

Resolved, That in view of the extraordinary circumstances which surround us, it is the duty of the Governor of Kansas to issue his proclamation to the members of the State Legislature, urging a full and prompt attendance in January next, and that said Legislature is hereby requested to enact without delay, a code of laws for the use and protection of the people, so soon as the exigency of the case shall require.

Resolved, That the wisdom, prudence and patriotism of the people are a sufficient guarantee that they will so organize under the Government of their own choice, and so use its laws as not to interfere with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Resolved, That the Territorial Legislature be requested to repeal at once the entire Missouri-bogus code of enactments passed by the so-called Legislature at the Shawnee Mission and at Lecompton.

Resolved, That we urge the people to be at the polls on the 4th of January next, and vote upon the Lecompton Constitution.

Resolved, That this Convention request the Delegate in Congress from this Territory, Hon. MARCUS J. PARROTT, *to exert his influence to secure the admission* of Kansas under the People's Constitution framed at Topeka, as the surest and most direct method of settling our present difficulties, and securing the rights of the people.

Whereas, The apportionment for members of the Legislature under the Lecompton Constitution does recognize and legalize the fraudulent vote cast at the precinct of Oxford, in the County of Johnson, and in other respects is utterly unfair and unjust, giving the border counties an undue preponderance over the rest of the Territory; and

Whereas, A test oath is required of all challenged voters; and

Whereas, We have no confidence whatever in the fairness nor honesty of the officer to whom the returns are finally to be made; and

Whereas, The Constitution itself under which the election of Jan. 4 is to be held, is not the choice of the people of Kansas. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Free-State party of Kansas will not take part in said election.

Resolved, That a Committee of fifteen be appointed by this Convention to prepare and transmit a solemn protest and memorial to Congress against the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution.

Convention appointed James Redpath, C. Robinson, Walter Oakley, T. D. Thatcher, William A. Phillips, S. C. Pomeroy, J. P. Root, James R. Lane, M. F. Conway, J. M. Walden, S. F. Tappan, P. B. Plumb, A. J. Jamieson and E. B. Whitman.

Resolved, That the right of the people to form their own institutions, is an inalienable right.

Resolved, That we will defend that right with our blood and treasure.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be immediately forwarded to Hon. MARCUS J. PARROTT, to be presented by him to Congress.

THE TOPEKA CONSTITUTION.

In the resolutions passed by the Delegate Convention it will be observed that the people still adhere to the Topeka Constitution. This adherence is not the result of a belief that it possesses any peculiar merit of its own, but in deference to the principles on which it originated.

The Constitutions of a majority of the States may be as meritorious, and some of them even better than the Topeka instrument. Its very enemies acknowledge there is nothing in it to which they can take exceptions.

The formation of a Constitution by the people who are to live under it is their privilege, their right, inherited from our fathers at the cost of blood. The Topeka Constitution is the clean, the legitimate offspring of the people—not the malformation—the Mrs. Cunningham swindle—the Lecompton Constitution. Notwithstanding our preference for the Topeka Constitution, I think it will not be adopted—I believe it will be killed by an "Enabling Act," as our delegate to Congress, Mr. PARROTT, says, has already been prepared and submitted by Mr. DOUGLAS. He says: "It consists of the Toombs bill with the Minnesota clause, that being simply a submission of the instrument to the people—added to it."

This will be received as a godsend, compared with the Lecompton Calhoun Constitution.

BAY STATE.

Still Later.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857.

Another proclamation from Acting Governor DENVER has made its appearance. It is in relation to the apprehended difficulties on the 4th of January—election for State officers under the Lecompton Constitution. He deems it necessary to distribute the United States troops over the Territory in such a manner as to insure every one a fair opportunity of voting. He then says the Constitution provides that the questions therein submitted are left to the decision of "all the white male inhabitants of the Territory, upon that day, and over the age of 21 years." He then gives WEBSTER's definition of the term "*inhabitant.*"

In conformity with the above the troops made their appearance this morning, giving our city more the air of being under a military despotism than a republican form of government. Two companies are destined to Lecompton, three companies to Topeka, and six to Lawrence, consisting of four companies of artillery, one company of light artillery, one company of dragoons. Major MORRIS is the officer in command. This precaution in Lawrence is considered wholly unnecessary, as all Missourians and fraudulent voters have learned that the "Yankees will fight," contrary to their old conceived notions of them, and are sufficiently terrified to keep at a respectful distance from Lawrence and to content themselves with committing depredations on the borders. The action of the troops is an inducement for them to come here; they know they will be protected by them. There have been occasional rumors that the Free-State men have fought the troops. There was one to that effect during Gen. LANE's encampment near Fort Scott. His party was represented to have killed seven United State Dragoons. The report appears to have originated in Lecompton, and a courrier from that place carried the news to Fort Leavenworth, and a strong force was immediately dispatched to the "seat of war," there to learn it was a hoax. General LANE has arrived in this city and reports all quiet. The row resulted in the death of one man and wounding seven. Dr. LITTLE was not killed as reported. The shot took effect in his wrist, and continuing up the fleshy part of his arm for several inches. The report concerning the stratagem purported to have been resorted to by Gen. LANE, proves to have been considerably embellished.

A few Free-State men were left there to look after the Missourians on the day of the election.

BAY STATE.

Kansas Reorbacks.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 4.

Kansas has been an extensive field for Roorbacks for two or three years past, but the Black Republicans have availed themselves, without stint, of the last month to multiply them. Scarcely anything has come from that quarter which has not been magnified, perverted or manufactured out of whole cloth. The latest effort of this kind is to be found in the *Democrat* of Saturday—a paper having been specially published with a view to give it currency—in which, under the head of "Fight between Lane's Men and the Government Troops—Three Dragoon's Killed," it is stated with great relish that an engagement had taken place between the *troops* under General LANE, at Sugar Mound, and a company of United States Dragoons; that LANE was ordered to surrender himself to the United States authorities—that he refused, and the dragoons charged upon the troops and were repulsed with the loss of three of their number killed, and not being able to dislodge LANE, the dragoons retired. There is much more of this sort of stuff, which it is not necessary to repeat, and quite enough to satisfy us that it is a roorback. When it can be shown that a company of United States Dragoons, in the execution of legitimate orders confine themselves whipped, with the loss of three men, by such a set of tatterdemalions as follow LANE's standard, we shall be prepared to concede that here is very little reliance to be placed upon the organization or bravery of the military arm of the Government. But there is no reason to suppose that any such engagement took place at all; it will turn out, most probably, a weak invention to deceive a too credulous people and to sell a few papers. The thing is so immeasurably absurd—that of an engagement in which three dragoons were killed, [illegible]

[illegible] that we are really surprised [illegible] Lane [illegible] Martin [illegible] Lane [illegible]

[illegible] Leavenworth City, and that oath was [illegible] Territory, if there had been such [illegible] Lane and Robinson had been sworn [illegible] and the people of Lawrence [illegible] and Treasury was melted, to stamp [illegible]

Another Murder of Outrage.

AWFUL BUTCHERY OF A WOMAN.

On Christmas morning, at Staunton County, Va., one JOSIAH FARRAR murdered his wife; so after reflection she thought she would get the bottle of him, and kill him. While he was asleep she seized a gun, and fearing the springing of the hammer would arouse him, she opened the pan, and applying a coal of fire to the powder, exploded the whole charge, grazing his forehead. He raked up, and ascertained that she had done wrong, when she instantly struck him over the head with the gun, knocking him senseless. The blow was given, with such force, that the barrel of the gun was badly bent. While in this insensible condition, she seized a knife and cut his throat. Still fearing, as she says, "that the wind might again blow breath in his body," she took an axe and butchered the body in a shocking manner.

MURDER IN A DANCE-HOUSE IN TEXAS.

A difficulty occurred at a public dance at Laredo Texas, on the 26th ult., between the citizens and a few of the soldiers belonging to the 2d cavalry, stationed at Fort McIntosh, near that town, which resulted in the death of two of the soldiers. Great excitement prevailed at Laredo, and the matter was being investigated.

MURDER IN A STORE.

An affray occurred at San Antonio, Texas, on the 16th ult., between S. FRIEDMAN, of the firm of H. MAYER & Co., and BERNHARD SCHWARTZ, a grocer on Soledad-street, resulting in the death of the former by a pistol-shot from the latter. Much bad feeling had existed between the parties for some time, and on Thursday a porter in the employment of H. MAYER & Co. committed an assault upon SCHWARTZ. On the evening in question, deceased, accompanied by L. MAYER, entered the store of SCHWARTZ, when an altercation ensued, which terminated in the death of FRIEDMAN. It is said that the pistol from which the fatal shot was discharged was wrested from the hand of Mr. L. MAYER.

THE MARYLAND WIFE-MURDER.

We have made mention of a tragedy enacted near Colesville, Montgomery County, Md., on Thursday night last, in which GREEN LEWIS, a shoemaker, cut the throat of his wife with a razor, and then attempted self-destruction by cutting his own throat. We have further particulars. Lewis resided on the farm of T. BRASHEARS, and occupied with his family a small house. About noon on Thursday, he quit work and went to the house where he found his wife employed in her domestic labors. Lewis took down his razor at them for the purpose of shaving. Mrs. LEWIS pursued her avocations, when LEWIS approached, grasped her, and with one blow cut her throat from ear to ear, laying open the throat to the vertebræ, and severing the jugular vein. The blood gushed forth, and the woman started out and ran from the house, followed by LEWIS. She ran about thirty yards in the direction of a neighbor's house, then fainted from the loss of blood and fell down in the path. LEWIS picked her up and partly dragged and carried her back into the house and laid her on the bed. She was then dead. The murderer then deliberately cut his own throat before a looking-glass hanging against the wall. The blade did not strike a vital part, and without making a second attempt he took a towel, and brought some water from a spring several rods distant and began washing up the blood from the floor of the room, the blood from his own wound all the while streaming over it again. After washing up the red current and putting things in order in the room where the dead body of his victim lay, he started off for the residence of HAWLINS, distant half a mile, and presented himself before the occupants, bestreaked with the blood which flowed from the wound in the throat. He told them he had killed his wife, as he had said he would, and wanted the family to go over and see for themselves. He was immediately secured, and several of the neighbors repaired to the house, where they found the confession of the man true—the woman lying dead on the bed with her feet dangling therefrom, and the bedding saturated with gore.

A LEGAL QUARREL—A LAWYER MURDERED.

On the 10th December, in the village of Dalbourne, La., JAMES C. EGAN, accompanied by two friends, went to the law office of E. J. H. JONES, Esq., for the express purpose of demanding an explanation of a professional misunderstanding which had occurred between him and Mr. JONES in the course of business. EGAN, on entering the office, at once approached JONES, and said, "I have come here for the purpose of telling you, in the presence of these gentlemen, what I think of your conduct in the Stanton succession affair. I think you have acted ungentlemanly, unprofessionally, and rascally, and you are a scoundrel." JONES replied, "I think you are a liar." EGAN then struck JONES with his fist, and JONES struck him in return, and several blows passed between the two, when they clinched each other. EGAN then rushed upon JONES, and struck him with the dirk upon the front part of the shoulder, cutting his clothes, without wounding him. He then made a second thrust at JONES, striking round the left muscle under the dirk entering near the shoulder blade, to the depth of six inches. A chair was then scattered between them. EGAN then made a third thrust over or around the chair, striking JONES just above the hip, the dirk penetrating to the hilt. Several succeeding, though ineffectual, thrusts were made by EGAN. EGAN was then taken off by the bystanders. JONES then remarked, "It is too bad to be treated in this way in my own office; see here, he has cut me." Just then he saw the blood running down upon his hand and said, "My God! I fear he has killed me," or words to that effect. After which he fainted from the loss of blood, and fell in the hands of some of the bystanders. He was then laid on a bed in his office, and died in less than five minutes.

ATTEMPT OF A DRUNKEN MAN TO MURDER HIS WIFE.

The Springfield *Republican* says that on the 3d inst., about 11 o'clock, JOHN GRANT, being frenzied with liquor, called at the house of his brother-in-law, H. C. GATES, and demanded if his (GRANT'S) wife was there. He called a second and third time with the same inquiry, and was each time told that she was not in the house. Very soon one of GRANT'S little girls came running over to Mr. GATES' house barefooted and in her night-dress, and gave the alarm that "father is killing mother." Mr. GATES was on the point of going over to see what might be the matter, when Mrs. GRANT herself rushed into his house, closely pursued by her madened husband, and fainted on entering the sitting-room. Mr. GATES immediately fastened the door upon the drunken brute, when the latter commenced a violent assault upon it with the design of forcing his way into the house, and after GATES had warned him to desist and told him the consequences of such an assault, he fired upon him three times, the third time hitting him in the face, making a wound beneath one of his eyes. Mr. GATES immediately gave himself up to the officers, while GRANT was taken care of by the doctors. The ball had not been extracted Monday noon, but the wound is not of a very alarming character.

CONFESSION OF A MURDER COMMITTED TWELVE YEARS AGO.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* says: Mr. COMMODORE VINCENT, a citizen of Greensville County, has been arrested on his own confession of a murder committed ten or twelve years ago. A correspondent of the Petersburg *Express* states that a negro man, belonging to Colonel RICHARD MOSS, was killed and thrown into a pool of water, and though every exertion was made to detect the perpetrator, the murder remained for years shrouded in mystery. A few days ago, according to the testimony, VINCENT confessed to Mr. SILLS that he committed the murder, that he placed a rope around the negro's neck, and then taking it by the end, mounted and put spurs to his horse, thus producing strangulation and death. VINCENT was committed for trial.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SEASONABLE HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS of every description, at lowest prices. A. HANKIN & CO., No. 98 Bowery.

PROF. ALEX. G. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Door-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sidebeard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, at No. 344 Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

KNAPP'S PATENT OIL LAMP.—FOR THE SUPERiority of this lamp over all others for burning the Kerosene and other coal oils, unconditional notice in the daily Tribune of the 26th ult., and the weekly Tribune of the 2d inst. Local agents wanted in every Ward in this City, Also, County and Town rights in this State, for sale by WILLIAM SPOONER, Proprietor of the Patent, No. 433 Hudson-st.

MARRIED.

WALSH—WOOD.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 4, by Rev. Frederick S. Wiley, assistant of Christ Church, DEMERA WALSH to ANNA, daughter of George Wood, all of this City.

CLARENCE—MORGAN.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 7, at the 1st Reformed Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Melancthon Stanford Clarence to Miss MARGIE A. MORGAN, daughter of Dr. MORGAN, all of this City.

WARMINGHAM—JONES.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 7, at the North Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Edwin F. [illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 7, FRANCIS H. JEMMISON, M. D., in the 45th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. [illegible] Fifth-st., on Saturday, Jan. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

[illegible]—In this City, suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 6, of disease of the heart, MARY JANE, wife of [illegible] Brooks, in the 35th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 9, at 10 o'clock, from the Lexington-ave. Church, Corner of 31st-st.

[illegible]—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, CHARLES G. PERKINS, after a lingering illness which he bore with Christian fortitude.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 1½ o'clock, on Saturday (to-day), without further notice.

[illegible]—In Baltimore, Providence and New-Bedford papers please copy.

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AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
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Have still on hand a very large stock of FANCY FURS, which must be sold this season.
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call and make your purchases at
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where the best goods are sold at cost and below cost.
Do not be deceived by advertisements of auctions pretending to sell better goods than any one else.
THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY can and will sell good articles as can be had in the City, and at prices as much lower that a person wholly unacquainted with Furs cannot but see a great difference.
MARK J. RENO.

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CLOTHING,
Corner of John and Nassau.
Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent less than elsewhere. Overcoats, Reglans, &c.

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GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 45, JOHN-ST.
Notice is given to the parents and guardians of children that the several departments of said school will open this morning, at 9 o'clock, at the following places:
The male department, in the basement of the new church in John-st., between William and Nassau.
The female department in the basement of the new church in Ann-st., between William and Nassau.
The primary department at the Madison-street Hall, corner of Madison and Rutgers-sts.
The female and primary departments will occupy the above specified premises until their new buildings are repaired, of which due notice will be given. By order of Board of Trustees.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost or stolen from the above hotel, a SCRAP-BOOK belonging to the subscriber, containing all the newspaper articles, both commendatory and abusive, that have appeared in the public prints in relation to our Hotel. Said book was of no value except to the owner, as it contained private memoranda of general affairs. The above reward will be paid to any one returning said book, and no questions asked.
SIMEON LELAND & CO.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Members of the Academy are requested to meet at the small chapel of the University on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Dr. F. H. JEMMISON. By order, C. F. HEYWOOD, Recording Secretary.

SABLE MANTILLAS.—SEVERAL LARGE AND choice ones, at less than half price, $20 and $30, for sale by GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 355 Broadway.

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CALL AT BERKMAN & COMPANY'S, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
FOR BARGAINS IN HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
5,000 Embroidered Sets, from 75 cents to $1 50 each.
5,000 Embroidered Collars, from 25 cents to 75 cents each.
300 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, $1 50 per dozen.
800 dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, $2 25 and $3 per dozen.
300 dozen Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, $2 25 to $4 per dozen.

SILKS REDUCED YET AGAIN.
Elegant Side-band SILK ROBES to $20, former price $40.
Elegant Flounced Black SILK ROBES to $30, previously sold at $50.
Extra Rich Side-band SILK ROBES to $35, reduced from $60.
Beautiful shades, light colors, plain SILKS, to $1 per yard.
All which will be found desirable bargains.
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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

[illegible]

MALLE. GAZZOLI.

The Director [illegible]

MADAME MALIBRAN WAS IN ASSEMBLY.

[illegible]

of the Italian Opera a week [illegible] Rosini's [illegible] which contain most of the [illegible] Barber of Seville," [illegible] The Italian in Algiers" was written when Rossini's [illegible] was [illegible] and the [illegible] powers [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PREPARED FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

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Offices No. 84 Broadway, New-York; No. 60 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; Boston; No. 60 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; Oregon and California, and all parts of the United States.

Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on Canada, Cuba, Nassau, Bermuda islands, Havana, Bocas, and Matanzas.

Persons in Cincinnati, Buffalo, Albany, Troy, Boston, and Philadelphia can remit money to their friends in California, Oregon and Europe, by calling at the offices of the Company in those cities.

Drafts on Europe, in sums to suit, on Canada, Cuba, Nassau, and Havana, Bocas, and Matanzas.

Persons in California, Oregon, and Europe can remit money to their friends in the United States, by calling at the offices of the Company in those countries.

Money packages and Letters forwarded to all parts of the world.

Orders for Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion executed.

Gold Dust bought and sold.

Drafts on all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

Collections made on all points.

Certificates of Deposit issued, bearing interest.

Bills of Exchange on London, Paris, Frankfort, Berlin, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Vienna, Trieste, Leipsic, Augsburg, Munich, Milan, Florence, Venice, Genoa, Rome, Naples, Madrid, Barcelona, Seville, Lisbon, Oporto, Gibraltar, Malta, Constantinople, Smyrna, Alexandria, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Canton, Yokohama, Calcutta, Bombay, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Wellington, Valparaiso, Santiago, Lima, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Mexico, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoras, Panama, Kingston, Jamaica, Havana, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Santiago de Cuba, Port au Prince, Aux Cayes, Cape Haytien, Gonaives, Port de Paix, Jacmel, Gonaives, Port de Paix, Jacmel, Gonaives, Port de Paix, Jacmel

NEW-YORK CITY.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Organization of the Regular Line of Democratic Boards in Session Yesterday—Election of Officers, &c.

The Democratic Republican General Committee that follows the General Committee of 1857 in the regular line of succession, met in Tammany Hall that evening, in imitation of the Democratic Republican General Committee of 1808. There were 400 delegates present—the entire Committee, with the exception of Mr. Oakey, of the First Ward; Mr. Smith, of Twenty-sixth, and Mr. Cooper, of the Sixth.

By direction [illegible] Isaac V. Fowler (Postmaster) and [illegible] Wood, (late Mayor of the City of New-York,) were present to lead their respective [illegible] Gen. H. Furman was elected to call the roll of the [illegible] for the selection of a temporary [illegible] was Supervisor Wm. M. [illegible] Ward, received 36 votes, and [illegible] of the Eighth Ward, 46. Mr. Tweed [illegible] by a majority of 12, took the [illegible] returned thanks briefly, for the honor conferred [illegible].

The names of Mr. Miner, (Register,) George H. [illegible] and Samuel T. Wassum, (one from each [illegible]) were unanimously elected temporary Secretaries.

Mr. Furman then offered a resolution to the effect that in the case of vacancy in any Ward, said vacancy should be filled by a majority of the remaining delegates from the Ward.

Mr. Oakey, of the Fifth Ward, objected to the resolution, that it would be acting in bad faith to the gentlemen by which the Small and Cooper men, unanimously, were to fill vacancies in their number.

Mr. Furman replied that it was not so, but that, on the contrary, it was expressly understood that after the list [illegible] there should be no rules in the Committee—no double-headed committees.

Mr. Oakey said that was so. He had no objection to the resolution, and would support it if offered after the permanent organization.

Mr. Furman replied that if it would be more agreeable [illegible] of the Committee, he would withdraw the resolution for the present.

It was then resolved to proceed viva voce to the election of a permanent President.

Mr. Furman said that he would present for that position Mr. Fernando Wood, of the Twentieth Ward, whom they all knew well.

Mr. Abram Keese (a Measurer in the Custom House) said he would place in nomination Wm. H. Kenyon, of the Twenty-first Ward.

The roll was then called with the following result:

For Fernando Wood.....59 votes.
For William H. Leonard.....45 votes.

Frank Tilyou received the votes of Walter R. Jennings for Judge [illegible] D. Russell.

Mr. Chatterton (of the Assembly) came down from Albany to vote, and entered the room just as the vote was announced.

Mr. Leonard, as soon as Mr. Sweeney had been declared elected, returned thanks to his own friends for their support; declared himself satisfied with the result, and moved that the election of Mr. Sweeney be made unanimous, which was carried.

Mr. Sweeney then took the Chair, and in a brief speech paid he came to the Committee meeting from a sick bed, and consequently felt his strength unequal to any extended remarks. He was thankful to the Committee for the flattering expression of their confidence which he had received, and assured them that he should endeavor to deserve it by an impartial discharge of his duties. He said he relied upon the friendship of the Committee to sustain him in his action and bear with his imperfections.

On motion of Mr. Richard Coonan it was then resolved that John M. Williams of the Fifteenth, and Smith B. Vanderbilt, of the Tenth Ward, be elected permanent Secretaries.

Mr. Isaac V. Fowler (President of the Board of Supervisors) said they must have some one to take care of the money bags.

Mr. Thomas C. Fields nominated Joseph M. Marsh for Treasurer, and on motion of Mr. Thomas Dunlap, he was elected unanimously.

On motion of Supervisor Purdy, Mr. Charles Wood was reelected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Furman then renewed his resolution in relation to filling vacancies, and it was adopted with but a single dissenting voice.

The Chairman then announced that Jonah W. Brown had been appointed for the First Ward, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Cross.

On motion of Mr. Twaan, the Committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

The meeting was orderly and, to all appearance, harmonious until the adjournment, which took place before 9 o'clock—a result contrary to general expectation. A long and tumultuous session was anticipated.

Soon after the conclusion of business, the triumphant members retired to the Jacksonian Shades, popularly known as the "Pewter Mug," where loud-mouthed cheers and louder cheers "might have been heard," and jolly faces "might have been seen," until a late hour, by either one or both of those solitary gentlemen who, when last heard from, were wending their way slowly along the uneven and miry margin of a murky Wood.

THE DISSATISFIED COMMITTEE.

We have received a communication in reference to the doings of the dissatisfied on the night previous, and publish it with the simple remark that there was no intention on the part of the reporter to give an incorrect account of the proceedings. As the last motion made was, "I move we have a meeting," and as the members were standing in the public dining-room, and many of them making strong objection to proceeding until "the Committee be properly and permanently organized," the reporter thought he was speaking mildly when he used the term "only partially organized."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: To your report of the proceedings of the Tammany Seceders, published in the Times of to-day, you add a kind of codicil relative to the action of the Democratic General Committee, (which held its first meeting for the year, at Old Tammany, last evening,) in which these are several misstatements of facts, which, I hope, you will allow me to correct.

It is true that the "Seceders" refused the use of Tammany Hall to this Democratic General Committee, representing, as it does, the Democracy of the City and County of New-York. But it is equally true, that those very "Seceders," but a few weeks previously, refused the use of that Hall to a Democratic meeting called for the purpose of responding to and indorsing the policy of President Buchanan's Administration. I believe then, Sir, that these Seceders had not, by this last act, sufficient political character left to risk by another piece of similar perfidy. That they had too little character to lose by refusing the use of that Hall to a Committee regularly chosen by the people—and too little character to risk by insulting the Democracy in granting its use to a regular Committee, which is not recognized by the people, and does not emanate from them either directly or indirectly; but seeks, without color of authority, to perpetuate itself in power after the manner of the Venetian Ten, or the Athenian Thirty, (call it as you please,) tyrannical or oligarchical.

It is not true that the General Committee *only* "partially organized." It was fully organized—appointed its Committees, adopted its resolutions, and adjourned in the usual form.

It is not true that the resolutions were only "partially read." They were all read—every one of them—and without interruption.

It is not true that the meeting "adjourned in disorder." Its only unseemly conduct which transpired resulted from the noise of outsiders, who clustered to hear from the reminiscences of some person whom they term "Sweeney's Tammany."

In conclusion I will add, that the new Democratic General Committee has sprung into existence by the determined and spontaneous will and action of the people; that it is not composed either of office-holders or office-seekers; that by the terms of the Call which instituted the movement that resulted in its election, no traitor can sit in our body, if his treachery is known to the Committee; that it is *bona fide*, *de facto*, and *de jure*, the Representative of the Democracy of the City and County of New-York; and has to this trust the Committee shall be true, loyal, and just. Very Respectfully, VERITAS.

☞ Rev. Dr. Knox, one of the oldest of the Dutch Reformed clergymen of the City, though lying exceedingly low all day yesterday, was living at 11 o'clock last night. It will be recollected that he had a bad fall from the rear piazza of his house on Tuesday afternoon.

Dr. F. D. Johnson, a physician of very large practice and considerable reputation, has been lying very seriously ill for several days. His disease is rheumatism, affecting the heart or immediate region. There was a rumor yesterday afternoon that he had died, but at a late hour last night he was still living.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Message from Mayor Tieman Yesterday.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Vanderbilt in the chair. As soon as organized, the presence of Mr. Purdy was announced, and he was escorted to the chair, when he spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF SUPERVISOR PURDY.

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you kindly for the honor conferred in selecting me as your presiding officer; I assure you I appreciate the honor and feel the compliment. To be selected as the presiding officer of the immediate representatives of over eighty thousand of the free and intelligent voters of the great City of New-York, is an honor of which any citizen may well be proud; and I assure you, gentlemen, this evidence of your good opinion will ever live in my remembrance. The responsible position to which you have elected me—the respected source from which it comes—the unanimity and kindness attending the selection, enhance the compliment, and make it one of the proudest moments of my life.

But, gentlemen, I fear I shall not be able, without a continuance of your kindness, your counsel and your aid, to satisfactorily discharge the duties of presiding officer of this body. I can promise but little, though I can truly say that it is my earnest desire to be prompt in my attendance, impartial in my decisions, and respectful of the rights and feelings of each and every member. I shall cheerfully aid you in preserving order and facilitating the transaction of the public business. Permit me, gentlemen, to ask your attention to the important duties we are called upon to discharge. The public expect and demand of us, so far as we have the power, an effort to lighten the burdens that press so heavily upon the tax-payers of this City; they expect economy, retrenchment and reform in the expenditure of the public moneys; they expect and demand that their persons and their property shall be secured by the action of their constituted authorities, with the least possible expense. To effect these desirable objects I shall cheerfully and heartily coöperate with you, being fixed in the determination to use my humble efforts in carrying out these just expectations of the people. I again thank you, gentlemen, for this evidence of your kindness, and am ready to commence the discharge of the duties assigned to me.

The following message from the Mayor was then received, read and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM MAYOR TIEMANN.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 7, 1858.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: By one of the provisions of the act of the Legislature, passed at its last session, in relation to the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, and under which you have been organized as such Board, the Mayor ceases to be a member thereof. His relation thereto, although changed, is, however, still continued by another provision of the same act, which requires, before it shall take effect, the presentation to him, for his approval, of every act, ordinance or resolution, except such as levy any tax or taxes, which may pass your honorable body.

The Mayor being, by the operation of this change, placed in the same relative position to your honorable body as with the Common Council, I have deemed it to be my duty to communicate to you at this time my views respecting the general duties of your Board, and to make in addition to those duties you have, the appointment of several important officers as well as subordinate ones, the raising and reductions under certain provisions of law of the salaries of the several Judges of the Courts and other County officers which are paid from the County Treasury, and the allowing to others certain fees for the performance of duties required of them by law, such suggestions in relation thereto and of the officers over which you have the direction as I deem expedient.

Your duties, gentlemen, are highly responsible; you are not only empowered annually under acts of the Legislature with the raising by tax on the estate, real and personal, subject to taxation, such sum as may be authorized for the support of the City Government, and for other special trusts and county charges, but you are directed to examine, settle and audit all accounts chargeable against the county. In the performance of these duties, as well as all others, which are now or may be imposed upon you, I have no doubt you will scrutinise closely all such bills or charges which may be presented to you for any work or services performed, or fees claimed, in relation to the several offices above mentioned.

I am of the opinion, from information which I have obtained, that many bills and fees have heretofore been allowed and audited for which no just claim could be had according to law, and that many others have been paid under the authority of former Boards of Supervisors, at an extravagant sum far beyond what the work done or services performed were worth. Several of the county officers are now paid by fees, received by them in the discharge of their duties from persons having business with their respective offices. These fees amount annually to large sums, greatly beyond the most liberal salaries that have been before allowed to these officers and of others now paid by the County of equal position and duties; and yet the County has paid, and continues to pay, all the charges of these offices for all purposes except salaries, thus making them annually heavy charges upon the Treasury.

I would suggest, therefore, that application be made to the Legislature for the passage of the necessary laws requiring these fees to be paid into the Treasury of the County, and giving to the officers salaries instead thereof.

There are several other matters connected with your honorable body in relation to which I shall communicate with you hereafter, as soon as I shall have such full information as I desire relative thereto.

I shall be happy to receive your support in such recommendations as I may deem it my duty to make to you; and I tender you my hearty coöperation in all such measures as shall have for their object the promotion of the public interest.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

The Annual Report of the County Treasurer was received and ordered on file.

A petition was received from the Register and Surrogate, asking better accommodations. Referred to the appropriate Committee, when appointed.

Several papers relative to assessments were received, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday at 3 o'clock.

American Institute.

A stated monthly meeting of this Institute was held last evening, at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, R. L. Pell, Esq., President, in the chair.

After reading the minutes of the last meeting, the Committee on the Admission of Members made a report submitting the names of fifteen candidates for admission. A ballot being taken, they were unanimously elected.

Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, the orator of the last Fair, was unanimously elected an honorary member.

Mr. Gruenebaumer, the vice-chairman of the Managers, submitted a final report, which embraces a detailed account of the receipts and expenditures of the late Fair at the Crystal Palace.

The total receipts were	$27,714 69
Less discount on uncurrent money	47 86
Total	$27,666 83

EXPENDITURES.

Printing, advertising, blank-books, stationary	$2,478 68
Ticket-receivers and sellers	524 50
Police, night-watch, floor and entry-clerks	4,778 25
Machine department, erecting chimney, lengthening and setting boilers, use of engines, fuel, engineers and laborers	6,948 97
Horticultural department, clerk and assistants	641 46
Gas-light, repairs of gas-pipes, &c.	3,755 23
Music	2,379 71
Panoramas of the Rhine, lectures, music, &c.	508 25
Laborers, sweeping, getting in goods, &c.	901 50
Carpenter's-work, lumber, upholstering and decorating	1,232 72
Refreshments for managers, judges, &c.	713 83
Premiums (in part)	2,494 97
Miscellaneous bills	612 56—$28,049 15
Paid into the Treasury	$1,617 68
Deduct	1,000 00
Leaving a balance to complete premiums	$617 68

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PREMIUMS AWARDED.

17 Gold Medals.	38 Silver Cups.
165 Silver Medals.	428 Diplomas.
141 Bronze Medals.	74 Volumes of Books.

The report was referred to the Trustees to examine and report. The Institute then adjourned.

The members present then organized, General Wm. Hall in the Chair, into an informal meeting for the purpose of appointing a Committee to nominate a suitable ticket to be supported at the next annual election, which takes place in February next, instead of May, as formerly, the Charter having been amended at the last session of the Legislature.

Coroner's Inquests.

Disturbance in a Tenant-House—A Child Killed.—Catharine Costello and Frances Creagh, both Irish women, occupying apartments at the tenant-house No. 311 Monroe-street, had a dispute on New-Year's night, caused by a son of the latter breaking, as is alleged, a pane of glass in Mrs. Costello's apartment. On Monday afternoon they had a further altercation, during which the woman Creagh struck Mrs. Costello on the head, and Michael Costello, her child, two years old, which she was holding in her arms at the time. The child died on Tuesday evening from the effects of the blow. Coroner Cornell held an inquest in the case yesterday.

Catharine Costello, the mother of the deceased, testified that there had been a misunderstanding between Mrs. Creagh and herself, growing out of the fact that the son of Mrs. Creagh broke one of the windows of her room; on Monday afternoon, as she stood at the hall door with the child in her arms, Mrs. Creagh came behind her, and after striking her a blow on the back struck her child on the head; the child was taken immediately sick and died the next evening.

Mary Canfield corroborated the evidence of Mrs. Costello.

Dr. Freeman testified that he made a post mortem ex-

amination of the child and found a clot of blood pressing on the cerebellum, and that this was the cause of death.

The Jury rendered a verdict "that Michael Costello, the deceased, came to his death by a blow received on the 4th day of January, 1858, at the hands of Mrs. Creagh." Following the verdict the accused, who had been arrested, was detained in custody to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A Missing Man Found.—Andrew Garrigan, formerly a junk shop keeper at No. 141 West Thirty-first-street, disappeared from home on the 16th of November last. Yesterday the body of the missing man was found floating in the water foot of Ninety-seventh-street, North River. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner Hills, and there being no marks of violence on the body, a verdict was rendered of "Death by drowning." Deceased was 45 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

(Advertisement.)

Influenza.—It is now conceded Brandreth's Pills will cure influenza. No one of sense should think better or worse of them because they are advertised in the public papers. They are an

Article of commerce and domestic convenience,

and are admitted to be the best made pill in the world. A muscular purge, mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and these effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. Being thoroughly soluble, no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membranes, so that they cure even piles and constitutional costiveness.

These Vegetable Universal Pills of Dr. Brandreth are the best purgative, and his Life Addition Pills are better than Blue Pills as an alterative, and I have examined them and know them to be free from minerals.

A City M. D.

(Advertisement.)

Purdy's National Theatre.—The excitement produced by the two admirable new pieces, (the drama of the "Pioneer Patriot," and the pantomime of "Boreas,") continues at this prosperous theatre unabated. Crowds rush to see them nightly. This evening both will be performed again, with an appendix of another new drama, entitled the "Results of Crime." Several novelties are in preparation, which the enterprising manager will produce in quick succession. The eminent, versatile actor, Mr. F. S. Chanfrau, is shortly to appear in his new drama of "Linda, the Cigar girl of New-York."

(Advertisement.)

☞ S. Coates, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 276 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. Coates.

(Advertisement.)

☞ The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *lozenge*, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a Cough Remedy. "Brown's *Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation, which induces coughing, give instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints. For sale by all Druggists.

(Advertisement.)

SEASONABLE HOSIERY
and
Under-Garments
of every description, at lowest rates.
A. Rankin & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery.

(Advertisement.)

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Public opinion is compelling the hospitals throughout Europe and America to adopt this famous alterative, anti-bilious, and restorative medicine. Sufferers from chronic indigestion, costiveness, dysentery, diarrhœa and liver complaint, who have been under treatment for years, recover by its continued use. The Ointment is also a sovereign remedy for cutaneous disease.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street. New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Sharp Practice.—Messrs. Snell and Cozine, Coroners, of Brooklyn, have had an exciting time of it thus far this year. Failing to unite, as heretofore has been the case, and divide the fees of office equally between them, each acts independent of the other. Both have offices in the City Hall, and frequently some ludicrous scenes are witnessed in the contest to secure a case. On Wednesday, a man committed suicide in the cells, and both Coroners received notice of the fact about the same time. Each having about the same distance to go, an exciting race followed, in which Snell beat his competitor something less than about one foot. Yesterday noon an unsealed note was sent to Dr. Snell from the City Hospital, notifying him that his services were required there. The messenger fell into the hands of Cozine's friends, and he visited the Hospital, and made arrangements to hold the inquest at 4 o'clock P. M., but did not touch the body. Dr. Snell visited the Hospital about 2 o'clock and as Cozine had not touched the body he considered it his lawful prize, and, accordingly, held the inquest. Where this rivalry will end it is impossible to determine.

Attempted Highway Robbery.—On Tuesday evening last, as Mr. Spookwell, a Long Island farmer, was riding through Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, when near Washington-avenue, he saw a burly Irishman crawling stealthily into his wagon over the tail piece. The intruder finding that he was discovered, ordered Mr. F. to stop the horses. The command was given in such a manner that Mr. F. became satisfied that the object was to rob him. He accordingly drew a pistol, and pointing it at the unwelcome visitor, he soon made a rapid departure.

The Poor.—The Executive Relief Committee for the Eastern District of Brooklyn have just made their first monthly report. During December they afforded relief to 586 families, comprising 2,516 individuals, at an expense of $1,636 40. This sum includes the expenses of the Committee, amounting to $39 16. There is a balance of $979 85 in the hands of the Treasurer.

Death of Alderman Fowler.—Mr. Charles C. Fowler, who for many years represented the Fourth Ward in the Brooklyn Common Council, died at his residence on the Heights, Tuesday evening at 7¾ o'clock, aged about 50 years. His disease was consumption.

Fatal Accident.—A laboring man named Patrick McGilligan died in the Brooklyn City Hospital yesterday, from the effects of injuries received in falling from a loft in Harvey's oil-cloth factory, on Underhill-avenue, on the 19th December last.

☞ The Brooklyn City Court was engaged yesterday in the trial of liquor dealers for violating the laws. Several of the accused (some three hundred in all) were found guilty.

NEW-JERSEY.

DONNELLY, THE NEVESINK MURDERER.

Excitement at Freehold, N. J., concerning the Execution to-day—Apprehensions of a Rescue—The Military Guard the Jail—Interview with the Doomed Man.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Freehold, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 7.

This township is in a state of unusual commotion. The escape of Donnelly on Sunday night, and his recapture, created considerable excitement. The number of the watchmen at the jail was increased; people talked of the circumstances attending his liberation; some said he effected it without external aid, but the majority believe that he could not have done so, and that assistance was undoubtedly afforded him by persons holding responsible positions. The matter is to be investigated. Meantime rumors of preparation on the part of Donnelly's friends in New-York, to advance in force upon the town, attack the jail and set the prisoner free, have been set afloat. The same schooner which was in readiness off Keyport at the time of Donnelly's escape, apparently for the purpose of conveying him beyond the reach of the authorities, is, it is said, still hovering on the coast manned by a numerous crew. The Sheriff received day before yesterday an anonymous communication from New-York, warning him that a large body of men were preparing to proceed to Freehold and liberate Donnelly. The Sheriff says he would place little reliance in the letter were it not for the fact that it was written in the same hand writing as another which he received some time since, informing him that Donnelly had a club and a sum of money concealed in his cell—information which proved correct. Immediately on receipt of this letter by the evening mail on Tuesday, the Sheriff ordered out the military company which Freehold boasts, and sent orders to the commanders of companies in the vicinity, directing them to assemble at Freehold. The jail was guarded by the military on Tuesday and Wednesday nights. The following corps will be on duty here to-night: The Monmouth Blues, Captain J. R. Patterson, of Freehold, 30 muskets; the Monmouth Guards, Captain W. J. Castner, of Blue-balls, 30 muskets; the Ocean Rifles, Captain Bennett, of Long Branch, 40 men, and the Excelsior Guards, of Shrewsbury, 25 men. A company from Perth Amboy has also been ordered out. Last night several men were seen by the sentinels prowling about the jail at a late hour. An ineffectual attempt was made to arrest them. Several close carriages, heavily laden, passed through Freehold at 1 A. M., coming from the direction of Keyport. Many thought they were filled with men.

As for Donnelly, he appears resigned to his fate, and speaks of it with calmness. I left him two hours ago, after a brief conversation with him. He declares his entire innocence of the crime of which he has been convicted. Rev. Drs. Cummings and Young, Catholic Clergymen of New-York, are his spiritual advisers. They were with him this morning for some time. "Religious rites have just been administered to me," said Donnelly, "and what I say now ought to be believed. I have been asked whether I would prefer to be hung inside the prison or in the prison-yard. I told them it made no difference. It is only for my poor father and sisters that I care. No man can say that Donnelly is a coward. Donnelly never meanly skulked to kill a man. To-morrow I shall have something to say. I shall give a clue to the real murderer. I never would have done it under any other circumstances; but now, for the sake of my family, I will let no man who is my friend doubt the truth of a word I shall utter to-morrow. With hell on one side and heaven on the other, I shall speak, and my dying declarations ought to be believed." Donnelly spoke of his escape as a desperate effort for liberty.

The three sisters and other relatives and friends of the prisoner arrived from New-York in the morning train. His father is not here. C.

A reporter of the Brooklyn *Eagle* gives the following account of an

Interview with the Prisoner in his Cell.

We visited the prisoner in his cell last evening, and he gave us his version of the lamentable murder. Donnelly says he was playing cards on the Friday night mentioned with Moses, but only played till 11 o'clock, and did not see anything of Moses until the next morning, with his throat cut. He says the first he knew of it was apparently a fall or jar on the floor about 5 o'clock in the morning, and immediately afterward a cry of murder. He then met Smith, the proprietor of the house, and Smith asked what was the matter. Donnelly replied, "He is dead." Smith said, "Who is dead?" Donnelly replied, "I don't know." A short time afterward he asked Smith what room, or what was the number of the room. Smith replied it made no difference—it would be all right. He then went to his room and changed his clothes, which were light color, and then went into Moses' room. There was no one in it but the Dutch barber, August Munter. Donnelly went to the bed of Moses, when Moses said, "Is that Donnelly?" Donnelly replied, "Yes." Moses then said: "Ah, you son of a b——h, you done this." Donnelly said, "My friend, you are mistaken, I did not." He replied, "You did, you did." He then left the room, when some one asked him what was to be done. He replied, "Go for a Doctor." He then went to the room again, when some one asked who did it. Coroner Connery and several others were in the room at the time. Donnelly then pulled up his coat sleeves and said: "Gentlemen, I have changed my clothes all but my linen—see if there is any blood on me." They looked and replied there was not. Being a physician, he and Dr. Connery, the Coroner, and the Dutch barber, Munter, commenced to try and stop the bleeding on Moses' neck. He told Mrs. Bradford to get a cloth, and told some other person to get some ammonia and hot water; but, in the mean time, Moses had fainted away. Wen he revived, Donnelly told Dr. Connery that Moses had made a serious charge against him, and he wanted the Doctor to take the dying man's declaration under the solemnity of an oath. The oath was administered. Moses again pointed at him, and with clenched teeth, hardly able to articulate, charged him, Donnelly, with being his murderer. Donnelly protested his innocence, and said: "My friend, you are dying; if there is anything I can do for you say it, and I will do it; tell your name, and where your friends live and I will write to them. "The dying man then said, "My name is Albert S. Moses, my mother lives 139 Locust-street, Philadelphia, send the money to her." He then expired.

The prisoner thinks the Jury were prejudiced against him, and says some of them boasted that he would be hung before the trial had been half completed. He also charges the principal witnesses with testifying falsely against him. The prisoner complains bitterly of his confinement, and says he has not been out of his cell half an hour since his committal, except during his trial. He thinks if he had been tried in New-York instead of Monmouth County he would have been cleared. He thinks the prejudice against him on account of his education and position in society was the cause of his conviction. He complains of visitors coming to see him and expressing sympathy for him, and before their backs are hardly turned upon him, calling him all sorts of hard names.

Donnelly was born in Warren-street, New-York, of Irish parents. He is a physician and surgeon by profession, and attended the University of Georgetown, D. C., and the Hospital at New-York. During the prevalence of yellow fever at Norfolk, Virginia, a few years ago, he volunteered his professional services in behalf of the sufferers there from that epidemic. He has spent a considerable time in Washington City, and has moved in good society.

☞ The Freight Depot of the New-York and Erie Railroad to be changed from Piermont to Jersey City.—The Jersey City Common Council, at its meeting on Tuesday evening, granted to the New-Jersey Railroad Company the privilege of laying a track through Wayne-street, from Washington to Greene streets, to be continued to the block north of the new dépôt—the said track to be for the accommodation of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, who have made arrangements to change their freight terminus from Piermont to Jersey City. The New-Jersey Railroad Company have leased to the New-York and Erie Company—until such time as the latter can finish their Long Dock improvement—the block facing the river immediately in front of the present Erie Dépôt. This arrangement will relieve the Erie Company from the embarrassments which have attended the transportation of their freight in the Winter from Piermont to New-York in boats. It will also necessarily increase the business of Jersey City, as several hundred men will be constantly employed in loading and unloading freight, besides a large force engaged in manning the trains.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 7.

$4,000 U. S. 6s '68...c	112	100 Erie R. R.	20
5,000 Ohio State 6s '86	103	1,673 do	20⅛
2,000 Ohio State 6s '60.	98⅛	150 do	s30 20⅛
1,000 do	99	100 do	b3 21
1,000 Ind. State 5s	91	200 do	20⅞
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90...	81	450 do	20⅞
1,000 do	81¼	300 do	s10 20⅞
1,000 do	81⅜	200 do	b10 20⅜
10,000 Virginia 6s	91	100 do	20⅝
11,000 do	91⅜	200 Harlem R.R.	6½
18,000 Missouri State 6s	79	100 do	s30 6¼
4,000 do	78⅜	10 New-Jersey R. R.	121
10,000 Erie R. 1st M. b'60	93	100 Read. R. R. 1st M.	83
5,000 Erie R. b'ds '75.	44	100 Reading R. R.	s60 57
2,000 Erie R. C. b'ds '71.	34	1260 do	opg 58⅜
1,000 do	36	300 do	s30 58
1,500 H. R. R. 1st Mor.	97	200 do	b40 58⅜
5,000 H. R. R. 3d Mort.	81	100 do	opg 58⅞
1,000 Har. R. 1st Mort.	67	1100 do	b30 59
3,000 Har. R. 2d Mort.	57	100 do	s30 58¾
500 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	96	22 Mich. Cent. R. R.	49
1,000 Rea. R. R. b'ds	67	25 do	49⅜
5,000 M. C. R. R. 8 p.c. 1st m. s. Fund con. bonds.	83½	10 do	50
20,000 do	s60 82	50 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	20
4,000 do	83	125 do	20⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. b's.	86	100 do	b15 20⅝
6,000 T. H. & Al. 2d mtg	37½	67 M. So. & N. L. pf.	34
4,000 Ga. & Chi. 1st mtg	91	250 Panama Railroad	205
2,000 La C. & M. L. 6 bs.	40½	100 do	s10 207½
1,000 do	40¼	50 do	b15 208
5 Bank of N. Y.	101	50 Ill. Central R. R.	99
33 Bank of America	102	1260 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	43½
25 Phenix Bank	100	150 do	43¾
179 Ex. Exchange Bk.	100	100 do	43¾
11 Metropolitan Bank	100	50 do	s10 43¾
10 Shoe & Leather Bk.	99½	200 do	b3 43¾
900 Canton Co.	s3 20	50 do	43¾
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	110¼	125 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	74
30 Penn. Coal Co	70	350 do	b30 74
31 Cum. Coal Co	11¼	50 do	b40 74⅛
216 P. M. Steamship Co.	93½	50 do	b60 73¾
50 do	b30 73¾	100 do	b30 73¾
60 American Coal Co.	19	615 do	73¾
272 New-York Cen. R. R.	97	100 do	b30 73¾
100 do	s30 97⅛	1100 La Crosse & Mil. R.	11¾
250 do	97⅜	50 do	11⅝
200 do	b30 97⅞	265 do	11⅝
250 do	s10 97½	300 do	11¾
250 do	97⅝	75 Mil. and Miss. R.	33
		20 do	33¼

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 Virginia 6s	91¾	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b3 77
2,000 do	91¾	200 do	s3 77
4,000 Missouri St. 6s	79	100 do	s30 77⅛
8,000 do	b10 79	50 do	b40 77⅜
5,000 do	b30 79⅛	50 do	77⅝
12,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	81¾	100 Harlem R. R.	b10 6¼
7,000 do	82	200 do	6
2,000 N. Y. St. 6s 1862	103⅝	200 La C. & Mil. R. R.	11¾
2,000 Mich. State 6s	91	100 do	b60 12
1,000 Ohio State 6s '60.	99	175 do	12
5,000 Ohio State 6s '66	103¾	50 Erie R. R.	19¾
1,000 E. R. R. 2d Mt. Bs.	86	100 do	b3 20
2,000 E. R. R. C. Bs. '71	36	200 do	20
2,000 E. R. R. 2d. Bs. '62	63¾	50 do	s10 20
1,000 Har. R. R. 2d Mt.	67	40 Reading R. R.	opg 58⅜
2,000 H. R. R. 1st Mt.	97	100 do	b60 58
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	93	100 do	b30 58¼
50 Del. & H. C. Co.	b60 110¾	100 do	s15 58
100 do	110¾	210 Mich. Cen. R. R.	49
5 Continental Bank	96	100 M. So. & N. I. R. R.	20⅜
22 Merchants' Bank	100¾	200 Panama R. R.	b60 211
40 Penn. Coal Co	70½	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	43¾
100 Pacific M. Steam. Co.	73⅛	100 do	b30 43¾
235 do	73¼	50 Chi. & Rock Isl. R. R.	b15 73
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	s30 11	100 do	73¼
100 do	b60 11¼	100 do	s30 73⅜
15 New-Jersey R. R.	122	100 do	b30 73⅝
70 do	122	40 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	33⅛

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. 7s. Int. add. 8s
$2,000 Northern Indiana R. R. 7s. Int. add. 61¾
$2,000 Rock Island and Peoria R. R. 7s. Int. add. 62⅜
$6,000 Ter. Haute & Al. 1st mt. bs. Int. add. 63⅞@64¼
$7,000 Terre Haute and Alton 2d mt. Int. add. 36⅛
$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. Int. add. 8¾
$1,000 Bonds of Jefferson, Wis. Int. add. 60
$2,000 Missouri 6s. Int. add. 79¾
$1,000 New-York and Harlem R. R. 7s. Int. add. 93⅝
$2,000 New-York & Harlem R.R. 2d mt. Int. add. 33
$2,400 Memphis City 6s. Int. add. 60⅛
$1,000 California 7s. Int. add. 99
$2,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph's 7s. Int. add. 62
$2,000 Detroit and Milwaukee R.R. 7s. Int. add. 40
$4,000 Delaware, Lacka. & West. R. R. Int. add. 97
50 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. 25
7 shares Third-avenue Railroad 90
10 shares American Express Co. 95
10 shares Artisans' Bank 70
25 shares People's Bank 91
10 shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co. 80
30⅝ shares National Fire Ins. Co. 171
10 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co. 101⅛
37 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co. 91
10 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co. 140
5 shares Park Fire Ins. Co. 104
10 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co. 100¾
10 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co. 100
10 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co. 144⅛
40 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co. 144
5 shares Shoe and Leather Bank 99
10 shares Metropolitan Bank 100
6 shares Bank of the Commonwealth 90
4 shares Bank of the Commonwealth 90
3 shares Atlantic Bank 95
10 shares Atlantic Bank 95⅝
5 shares Continental Bank 94⅜

THURSDAY, Jan. 7—P. M.

The annual report from the Banking Department at Albany, as made to the New-York Legislature, is published at length on another page of this paper. This document, interesting at all times as a review of the banking movement of the State and the working of the Free System of New-York, has peculiar importance this season, because of the recent crisis and suspension of specie payments. Mr. Superintendent Cook has availed of the occasion to place on record a clear and intelligent summary of the trouble in September and October, accompanied by his own view of the causes which lead to it and the remedies of which it is suggestive. He concurs in the now generally received belief that the Currency had little to do with the catastrophe of suspension. This was neither distrusted at all nor curtailed by the pressure to an extent to produce the embarrassment, of itself. The multiplication of bank credits, in the shape of Deposits, upon a good part of which interest was paid by the City to the country bankers—to the prejudice of both parties—exposed the Banks in the City of New-York to the run which occurred during the panic, and Mr. Cook assumes that the final catastrophe on the 13th October was brought about by a combination between the depositors and the merchants with whom they sympathized, as against the Banks.

The chief remedy suggested,